

THE
B E A U T I E S
O F
N A T U R E A N D A R T
D I S P L A Y E D,
I N A
T O U R T H R O U G H T H E W O R L D;
C O N T A I N I N G

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| <p>I. A General Account of all the Countries in the World, remarkable for either Natural or Artificial Curiosities; their Situation, Boundaries, Extent, and Divisions; their Rivers, Air, Soil, chief Cities, &c.</p> <p>II. A particular Account of the most curious natural Productions of each Country, in the Animal, Vegetable, and Fossil Kingdoms; of remarkable Mountains, Caverns and Volcanos; of Medicinal and other singular Springs; of Cataracts, Whirlpools, &c.</p> <p>III. An Historical Account of the most remarkable Earthquakes, Inundations, Fires, Epidemic Diseases, and other pub-</p> | <p>lic Calamities, which have, at different Times, visited the Inhabitants.</p> <p>IV. Extraordinary Instances of Longevity, Fertility, &c. among the Inhabitants; together with an Account of their most celebrated Inventions, Discoveries, &c.</p> <p>V. Particular Descriptions of the most remarkable public Buildings, and other singular Productions of Art.</p> <p>VI. Curious Remains of Antiquity; remarkable Laws, Customs, and Traditions of the Inhabitants; together with a Summary View of the most extraordinary Revolutions among them.</p> |
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Illustrated and embellished with Copper-Plates.

The SECOND EDITION, greatly improved.

V O L. XII.

L O N D O N:

Printed for G. Robinson, in Pater-Noster-Row 1775.



THE
B E A U T I E S
O F
N A T U R E A N D A R T
D I S P L A Y E D,
I N A
TOUR THROUGH THE WORLD.

CAPT. COOK's VOYAGE round the World,
in the Years 1768, 1769, and 1770, con-
tinued.

THE captain, Mr. Banks, and Dr. Solander, paid Tootahah a visit on the 27th of May, at Atahourow, about six miles beyond Tattahah, when presents were made him in form, and they received a hog in return. Oberea was here, and invited Mr. Banks to a place in her canoe for the night, which he accepted. Oberea took his clothes into her own custody, saying, they would otherwise be stolen. Thus secure, he slept with great composure; but

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when he awoke his clothes were, nevertheless, missing. Oberea being awakened, and starting up, ordered a light to search for the clothes. Tootahah slept in the adjacent canoe, and being also alarmed, he went with Oberea in pursuit of the thief. Mr. Banks could not accompany them, as he had scarce any cloathing left but his breeches ; his pistols and powder-horn being gone with his coat and waistcoat, and though his musket remained, it not being loaded, he was alarmed, and the more so, as he did not know where the captain and Dr. Solander were, and therefore could not, in case of danger, receive their assistance. Tootahah and Oberea had returned without being able to discover the thief : he resolved, nevertheless, not to let them observe his apprehensions, and giving the musket in charge to Tupia, who was near, again resigned himself to rest. His repose was not, however, so sound, but that he was waked by a concert on shore, which is called a *Heiva*, which is indeed a general name for all public exhibitions. The music induced Mr. Banks to rise, notwithstanding the little apparel he had to put on, and repair to the spot where the musicians had assembled, in expectation of meeting with the captain and the doctor. He found them out, and related his melancholy case, when the captain appeared almost as distressed as himself, having lost his stockings from under his head, and his associates had each lost a jacket. Notwithstanding their want of cloathing, they resolved to hear the concert, which consisted of
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three drums, four flutes, and several vocal performers. This performance continued about an hour, after which the gentlemen retired again to their respective lodgings. At day-break they rose, when Tupia appeared with the musket, and Oberea brought Mr. Banks some of the clothes of the country, to supply the place of his own, in which he made a whimsical appearance by the English and Indian dresses being blended. The party was soon collected, except Dr. Solander, whose quarters were unknown, as he had not attended the concert. The doctor, however, joined them about eight o'clock, without having lost any of his apparel. It was remarkable, that neither Oberea or Tootahah could be influenced to take any measures for recovering the clothes (which were never after seen) which induced the gentlemen to think that they were accomplices in the robbery.

The loss of the clothes, and the ill success of the captain and his friends, in soliciting for hogs, put them out of temper, and they returned to the boat, not a little displeased with the reception they had met with. On their return, however, in the boat, they were amused with about a dozen Indians, who were swimming for their diversion, in a place where a high surf breaks upon the shore, and where no European boat could have lived. They dived under every surf that broke near them, and rose on the other side with infinite ease. They also amused themselves with the stern of an old

canoe, playing many curious sports in the sea with it.

The gentlemen were visited by some Indians from a neighboring island called *Eimeo*, or *Imao*, which was the same that captain Wallis had named the *Duke of York's Island*; and these Indians gave information, that there were at least 22 islands in the vicinity of Otaheite. Preparations were now made for the observation of the transit of Venus; Mr. Green furnishing the gentlemen with proper instruments for the occasion. In consequence of a hint given by Lord Morton to the captain, he resolved to detach two parties to make this observation, besides that at Otaheite, lest they should fail there. Accordingly one party went to Imao; they consisted of Mr. Banks, Mr. Gore, Mr. Monkhouse, Mr. Spering, and Tubourai Tamaide and Tomio. Another party, with Mr. Hicks, was sent to the eastward, in order to chuse a convenient spot at a proper distance from the chief observatory. Mr. Banks's party found an inlet through the reef, and fixed upon a coral-rock, about 150 yards from the shore, where they began to fix their tents. In the mean while Mr. Banks went on shore upon the main land to purchase provisions, and on his return found the observatory completely prepared for making the observation, Saturday, June 3. In a second visit Mr. Banks made the island, to examine its produce, and obtain a farther supply of provisions, he learnt that two canoes which approached

proached the place belonged to Tarrao, the king of the island, who was coming to pay Mr. Banks a visit. The king landed, with his sister Nuna, when that gentleman went to meet them, and introduced them into a circle, which he had drawn to prevent the Indians pressing upon him. It being customary for these people to sit during their conferences, Mr. Banks took off a turban of Indian cloth, which he wore about his head, in lieu of a hat, which he spread upon the ground for them all to be seated on. The king then made him a present of a hog and a dog, and some bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, &c. In return, Mr. Banks sent to the observatory for an adze, a shirt, and some beads, which were presented to Tarrao, which he received, and testified his approbation at the present. Tubourai Tamaide and Tomio went to Mr. Banks, and the latter presented Tarrao (whom she said was a relation) with a long nail, and to Nuna she gave a shirt. Mr. Banks now took them, with all their attendants, to the observatory, where he shewed them the planet on the sun, and endeavoured to acquaint them that he and his friends had come so far on purpose to see it. After the transit was over, he again returned to the island, the produce of which he found greatly to resemble that of Otaheite, as did also the natives of this island the inhabitants of the other, several of whom he met here.

The observation to the eastward, and at the fort, were equally successful, the sky being quite

quite clear all day; and Mr. Green, captain Cook, and Dr. Solander observed the whole passage of the planet of Venus over the sun's disk very advantageously. An atmosphere, or dusky cloud, was perceived to surround the body of the planet, which interrupted the times of contact, particularly those that were internal; which made a difference in their accounts of the times of the contacts. Mr. Green's was as follows.

	H.	M.	S.	
The first external contact or appearance of Venus on the sun was, - - -	9	25	42	} Morning.
The first internal contact, or total immersion was, - - -	9	44	4	
The second internal contact, or beginning of the emerfion, was, - - -	3	14	8	} Afternoon.
The second external contact, or total emerfion, - - -	3	32	10	

The observatory was in lat. 17. 29. 15. S. and in long. 149. 32. 30. W. of Greenwich.

During these transactions, some of the crew had broke into a store-room, and stole about a hundred weight of spike-nails. This affair was of a very serious nature, for the distribution of such a number of nails among the natives would greatly have reduced their value, and of course proportionably enhanced the price of provisions. It was, therefore, judged

judged expedient to make an example of one of the thieves, who was detected, by punishing him with two dozen lashes.

His majesty's birth-day was celebrated on the 5th of June, as on the 4th the gentlemen were separated in parties to view the transit of Venus. Several Indian chiefs assisted at the festival, and drank the king's health by the name of *Kihiargo*, which was the nearest sound they could utter like *King George*.

An elderly woman of superior rank, and a relation of Tomio, dying about this time, produced an opportunity of gratifying the gentlemen's curiosity with respect to the manner of disposing of the dead, and proved that, contrary to the custom of all other people, they do not bury them. In a small square, railed in with bamboo, the awning of a canoe was placed upon two posts, under which the body was placed on a frame similar to that already described. Bread-fruit, fish, and other provisions, were placed near it, as supposed, for the spirit of the deceased; and therefore it was imagined that these people had some idea, though confused, of a future state. But this proved a mistake, Tubourai Tamaide asserting, that these provisions were placed there as offerings to their gods, not upon a presumption that their deities eat, but to express their reverence and gratitude, and to intreat their farther protection. The relations of the deceased stood at a kind of stile as mourners up-

on the occasion ; and there were a great number of pieces of cloth beneath the awning, which had received the blood and tears of the mourners ; for whilst they are in this situation, a shark's tooth is invariably used to wound themselves with. Two houses were erected upon the occasion, in one of these some of the relations constantly attended, and the other was the residence of the chief mourner, who is never a woman, and who has a very particular dress, in which a ceremony is performed which will be hereafter described. The bones, after the body is rotten, are buried in the neighbourhood of this square.

From what has been related, it must be observed, that the manners, customs, and sentiments of the Otaheitans, are very extraordinary, when compared to those of most other people. The men and women, so far from concealing their amours, have public exhibitions for the rites of Venus, when the more experienced matrons give directions to the female novices, to perform their parts with dexterity. Theft and robbery are not considered as crimes from the highest to the lowest, their chiefs being tempted by a few nails to forfeit their probity and integrity. And the ceremony, which has just been described, of disposing of their dead, is full as extraordinary as the rest, and cannot at this period be paralleled by any other nation upon the globe.

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There being a scarcity of bread-fruit, enquiry was made into the cause, when it was discovered that great quantities had been made of a kind of four paste, called *Mabie* by the natives, and which, after being fermented, may be preserved a considerable time, and is a succedaneum for ripe fruit, when none is to be obtained.

The funeral ceremony on account of the old woman, whose sepulchral ceremony has been described, being appointed for the 10th of June, Mr. Banks's curiosity was excited to be present at the mysteries, and upon this occasion he was obliged to appear as a mourner. He accordingly repaired to the spot where the body lay, in the evening, where he was met by the deceased's daughter, and several of the natives, when Tubourai Tamaide was principal mourner, and appeared in a whimsical, though not unbecoming dress. Mr. Banks was obliged to quit his European dress, when a small piece of cloth being tied round his middle, his body was smeared with charcoal and water, down from his shoulders. The like operation was performed upon many others, males and females; and a boy about fourteen was smeared all over, till he was nearly the colour of a negro. The procession now began, when Tubourai Tamaide delivered a harangue, thought to be a prayer, near the corpse; and the like was repeated when he approached his own place of abode. After this part of the ceremony, the procession continued towards
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the fort, leave being first obtained. The natives shun these processions with the greatest precipitation; whereupon those who were near the fort fled into the woods to hide themselves. The procession proceeded from the fort along the shore, when another body of Indians fled like the former; and it then crossed the river, and entering the woods, passed several deserted houses. Mr. Banks filled the office of *Nineveh*, in which character two of the Indians also appeared, and uttered to the chief mourner the word *Imatata*, signifying, none of the Indians were visible. After which those who had assisted in the procession retired to bathe, and then resumed their former habits.

The natives with their bows and arrows do not aim to hit a mark, but plume themselves upon sending their arrows to a great distance. Tubourai Tamaide gave a proof of his abilities this way, in sending an unfeathered arrow 274 yards. This was performed kneeling, and as soon as the arrow was discharged, he dropt the bow.

Several itinerant musicians were met with, an appointment was made to meet them again in the evening. They consisted of two flutes and three drums; the latter accompanied their performance with their voices, and it was discovered, that what they sung extemporaneously related to the gentlemen present. Such were the bards or minstrels of this island, who were recompenced by the host where they played, and

and the company, with such things as they stood in need of.

The natives still continued to shew their dexterity at purloining; and the captain, in order to deter them from this pursuit, seized several of their canoes laden with fish, and threatened to burn them, unless the things stolen were restored. However, from motives of humanity, the captain did not detain the fish, that the innocent might not suffer with the guilty; and at length, from the same motive, he restored the canoes.

Mr. Monkhouse received a blow from an Indian for having plucked a flower from a tree in a sepulchral inclosure. This gentleman resented it, by seizing the Indian; but he was rescued by two others, who pulled Mr. Monkhouse by the hair, and compelled him to resign his prisoner.

In a conference with Oberea, she declared that her favourite, Obadee, was the culprit who had taken the things for which the canoes were detained, and that she had, in consequence, beat and dismissed him. She appeared under much consternation, and did not seem to think she should be believed. Nevertheless, she was desirous of sleeping in Mr. Banks's tent, with her attendants, but her request was not complied with. She returned the next day, and with great fortitude put herself wholly in the power of the English; and at

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the same time presented them with a hog, a dog, and other things. Dogs being esteemed more delicate food than pork, an experiment was tried, and Tupia was charged with the task of cooking it, after killing him, by pressing with his hands the dog's mouth and nose, and thereby stifling him. A hole was then made in the ground, and a fire kindled in it. The dog being now singed, and scraped with a shell quite clean, was cut up also with the shell, and his entrails taken out and cleansed; they were put into the shells of cocoa-nuts, with the blood. The oven being heated, the fire was taken out, and some stones placed at the bottom, and covered with green leaves, and then the dog was put in, and covered with other hot stones, and the mouth of the oven was closed with mould. In about four hours the dog was baked, and proved very good eating. These dogs do not feed on animal food, but solely on bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, yams, &c. This manner of dressing their food is followed by all the natives.

June 21, the gentlemen received a visit from a chief named *Oamo*, who was a perfect stranger. He was accompanied by a boy about seven years of age, and a girl about sixteen. The boy was conveyed on the back of a man, though he was very capable of walking. When they were within view of Oberca, several of the Indians went forth to join them, first observing to uncover their heads and bodies as
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low as their waists, and the rest of the Indians without the fort followed their example. Uncovering the body, in this country, may be a mark of respect ; and as it is entirely exposed, the ceremony of uncovering it only from the waist towards the feet, as done by Oorattooa, might be only a different compliment to persons of a superior rank. The chief entered the tent, but the young woman could not be prevailed upon to follow him, though she seemed inclined to it ; the natives being all solicitous to prevent her, and at times, when her resolution appeared to fail, almost using force : the boy they likewise restricted in the same manner ; but Dr. Solander meeting him at the gate, took him by the hand, and led him in ; but those who were within immediately sent him out.

The gentlemen's curiosity being thus excited, they enquired concerning them, and learnt that Oamo was Oberea's husband ; that they had been separated by mutual consent ; and that the young woman and the boy were their issue. They likewise learnt, that the boy, whose name was *Ferridiri*, was sovereign heir apparent of the island, and that his sister was intended for his wife, the marriage being solely deferred on account of his youth. The sovereign, at this juncture, was a son of Whappai, named Outou, and was a minor. Whappai, Oamo, and Tootahah, were brothers ; Whappai was the senior, and Oamo the second ; and Whappai having no child but Outou, *Terridiri*, his

brother Oamo's son, was heir to the sovereignty. It may seem extraordinary that a boy should be sovereign during his father's life; but, by the custom of the country, a child succeeds to a father's title and authority as soon as born: a regent is at that time appointed, and the sovereign's father is usually continued in his authority, bearing that title till his son is of age; but, at this period, the choice had fallen upon Tootahah, uncle of the sovereign, on account of his warlike feats. Oamo was very inquisitive about England, when he displayed an uncommon share of sense and acuteness.

On the 26th of June, early in the morning, the captain went with Mr. Banks, to make the tour of the island, in order to survey the harbours and coast. They sailed to the eastward, and went on shore in a district called *Oahounue*, that is governed by Ahio, a young chief, who had often been at the tents. Here they likewise met with two other natives of their acquaintance, named *Tituboalo*, and *Hoona*, who carried them to their houses, when they saw the body of the old woman, at whose funeral Mr. Banks had assisted, and which had been moved from the spot where it was first placed, this spot having descended from her by inheritance to Hoona, wherefore it became necessary that it should remain here. They then went on foot to the harbour wherein Mr. Bougainville lay, called *Obideo*, where they saw the ground upon which he pitched his tent,
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and the brook at which he watered, though no trace of them remained, besides the holes where the poles of the tent had been fixed, and a small piece of potsherd, which Mr. Banks discovered. They found Orette, a chief who was their friend, and whose brother Outorrou went away with them.

This harbour is on the west side of an extensive bay, sheltered by a small island named *Boourou*, near which is another called *Taaavir-rii*; the breach in the reefs is here very large, but the shelter for the ships is indifferent.

They examined this spot, and took boat, asking Tituboalo to accompany them to the other side of the bay; but he would not consent, and indeed advised them not to go, saying, the country was inhabited by people who were not subject to Tootahah, and who would destroy all that came near them. This intelligence did not deter them, and they immediately loaded their pieces with ball, which now induced Tituboalo to go with them.

They reached a low neck of land, at the extremity of the bay, which divides the island into two peninsulas, being separate districts or governments, entirely independent of each other. They resolved to lie on shore, and landed: though they found but few houses, there were several double canoes, whose owners they knew, and who provided them with entertainment and lodging. Mr. Banks, in-

deed. was indebted for his share to the lady named *Ooratooo*, who at the fort had singularly complimented him.

They examined the country next morning, and found it to be a marshy flat, near two miles across, over which the natives haul their canoes to the opposite bay. They now proposed continuing their rout for what Tituboalo called the other kingdom, which he named *Tiarrabou*, or *Otabeite Ete*, and the chief who governed it he called *Wabeatua*, and the name of the peninsula where they were was *Opourenou*, or *Otabeite Nue*. Their new companion appeared to be in better spirits than he had been the day before; he now said, the people in *Tiarrabou* would not destroy them, but added, that they should not be able to procure any provisions; which they were induced to believe, as they had seen no bread-fruit since their departure.

They rowed a few miles, and landed in a district, which belonged to a chief named *Mairaitata*, the burying-place of men, whose father was called *Pabaired*, or the stealer of boats. Notwithstanding these appellations appeared to favour the intelligence that had been given by Tituboalo, they presently discovered that it was not founded in truth. The father and the son gave them a very civil reception, as well as provisions, and sold them a very large hog for a hatchet. A group soon gathered about them, but they discovered only two whom

whom they knew ; not a single bead or ornament was perceived among them that they had given them, though they saw many things which had been brought from Europe. In one house there were two twelve-pound shot, one of which had the broad arrow of England, tho' they said they had them from Bougainville.

They repaired on foot to the district under the government of the principal chief of the peninsula, named *Wabatu*. He had a son, but whether he administered the government in quality of regent, or in his own right, could not be determined. Here was a large and fertile plain, watered by a wide river, which they ferried over in a canoe ; their Indian associates, however, chose to swim, which they did with the utmost facility. No house was visible that appeared to be inhabited, but there were the ruins of many. They continued to walk along the shore, which forms a bay, named *Atipeha*, and at length they found the king sitting near some canoe awnings, under which it was imagined that he and his attendants slept. He was a meagre old man, with a white head and beard, and had by him a comely young woman, called *Toudidee*. The name of this woman was quite familiar to them, and they judged that she was the queen of this peninsula. Between this place and the isthmus there are several harbours formed by the reefs along the shore, where shipping may lie in the greatest security, and from whence the land tends S. S. E. and S. to the S. E. part of the island.

island. Tearee, the son of Waheatua, was with them; they purchased a hog from him. The country through which they passed appeared to be better cultivated than any they had observed in other parts of the island: the brooks were banked with stone, into narrow channels, and the shore was likewise faced with stone, where the sea washed it. There were but few houses, and these were small; but great numbers of canoes were hauled up along the shore, which were superior to any that they had yet seen, both in size and construction; they were longer, the sterns were higher, and the awnings were sustained by pillars. There was a sepulchral erection at many points, and there were many of them likewise in land. They resembled those in Opoureonu, but they were far neater, and ornamented with many carvings, at the summit of which were figures of men and birds; there was one peculiarly remarkable for the representation of a cock, painted red and yellow. This part of the country did not afford the sight of a single bread-fruit; the trees were bare, and the inhabitants appeared chiefly to subsist upon nuts which resembled chestnuts, named *abee*.

At length they called up the boat, but neither of the Indians, Tituboalo and Tuahow, were to be found: they had remained at Waheatua's, expecting us to return.

Being in want of provisions, Mr. Banks went into the woods, in hopes of obtaining
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some ; but it being dark, he met with no inhabitants, except in one house. A bread-fruit and a half, and a few ahees, were all that could be obtained.

Wednesday, June 28, in the morning, after passing some time in another unsuccessful attempt to procure a supply of provisions, they stretched round the south-east point, part of which lies open to the sea, where the hill rises immediately from the shore. Towards the southermost extremity of the island, it is again covered by a reef, which forms a good harbour ; and the environs are very fruitful. This route was at one time taken on foot, and at others in the boat. They reached a place where they saw several large canoes, and a number of natives with whom they were well acquainted. It was with difficulty they obtained some cocoa-nuts, after which they embarked, taking with them Tuahow, who had returned the night before.

They went on shore on the S. E. side of the island, by the advice of their Indian guide, who informed them that the country was fertile and fine. Mathiabo, the chief, soon came down to them, but appeared to be an entire stranger as well to them as to their trade : his dependants, nevertheless, brought them cocoa-nuts and bread-fruit in abundance. The bread-fruit was, however, purchased at a very exorbitant rate ; but the chief sold them a pig for a glass bottle, which he preferred to every other

other thing. He had in his possession a goose and a turkey-cock, which had been left by the Dolphin: they were both extremely fat, and so very tame, that they followed the natives, who were extremely fond of them.

Here was a long house, at one end of which hung several human jaw-bones, which had all their teeth; but they could get no explanation of the meaning of this extraordinary exhibition.

After leaving this place, Mathiabo begged to accompany them, which was readily complied with, and he continued with them the remainder of the day, and assisted in piloting them over the shoals. Towards the evening they entered the bay on the north-west side of the island, which corresponded with that on the south-east, and almost intersected the island, and after coasting about two thirds of it, they resolved to go on shore to pass the night. A large house at some distance appeared, which, Mathiabo said, belonged to one of his friends; and several canoes came off with some very handsome women, who seemed to have been sent to entice them on shore. Having before resolved to take up their lodging here, little invitation was necessary. The house belonged to Wiverou, chief of the district, who gave them a very friendly reception, and his people assisted them in dressing their provision. When supper was ready, they were introduced to Wiverou, who was sitting to eat it, and Mathiabo was present at the repast.

repast. Their apartment for rest being shewn them, Mr. Banks began to undress, and sent his cloaths aboard the boat, intending to cover himself with some Indian cloth. Mathiabo now pretended to want a cloak, which he obtained, and soon after disappeared with it. It being impossible for them to pursue the thief with any hope of success, Mr. Banks started up, and telling their case to the people, required them to recover the cloak, and shewed one of his pocket-pistols, which he always kept about him. Whereupon the whole company took the alarm, and, with great precipitation, left the place; one of them, however, was seized, upon which he immediately offered to point out the pursuit. The captain, therefore, set out with Mr. Banks, and in about ten minutes they met a man bringing back the cloak, which the thief had given up; and as they did not think fit to continue the pursuit, he escaped. When they returned, they found the house entirely deserted; but upon its being known that they had no resentment, except against Mathiabo, the chief, Wiverou, their host, with his wife, and many others, returned, and remained with them all night. About five o'clock in the morning their sentry alarmed them, telling them the boat was not to be found: he had observed her, he added, about half an hour before, about fifty yards from the shore, but she soon after disappeared. Their situation was now very alarming, as they were but four, with only one musquet and two pocket pistols, without a spare ball or charge of

of powder for either. Thus they remained for a considerable time, reasonably expecting the Indians would improve their advantage, when, to their great satisfaction, they saw the boat return, which had been driven away by the tide, a circumstance which they had not thought of.

They next landed in a district which was governed by a chief whose name was *Omoë*. He was building a house, and wanting a hatchet, he would have given any price for it; but unfortunately for him and them, they had not one hatchet left. Nails he rejected, and they therefore reembarked, and put off their boat, and the chief, with his wife *Whanno-Ouda*, followed them. They took them into the boat, and, after rowing a league, they desired they would put ashore: to this request they complied, and found some of his people, who had a remarkable large hog, for which they agreed to give an axe and a nail.

We saw a very remarkable curiosity: it was the figure of a man, constructed of basket-work, roughly made, but tolerably designed; it was above seven feet high, and too bulky in proportion. It was entirely covered with white feathers where the skin was to appear, and black where they usually paint or stain, as well as upon the head. On the head were likewise four protuberances, three in front, and one behind, which the Indians called *Tate Ete*, little men. It was called *Manioë*, and was, according

according to report, the only one of the kind in Otaheite. An explanation of its use and design was attempted by the natives, but not knowing enough of their language to understand them, they could only discover that it was a representation of Mauwe, one of their Etuas, or second-rate gods.

They now proceeded on their return, and presently reached Opoureonu, the north-west peninsula. Here they went on shore again, but the only thing worthy notice was a repository for the dead different from what they had hitherto seen: the pavement was perfectly neat, upon which was a pyramid, near five feet high, covered with the fruits of two plants. A small image of stone was near it, and which was the first instance of carving in stone that they had seen. The natives set a high value upon it, and therefore covered it from the weather by a shed.

The only harbour, on the south-side of Opoureonu, that is fit for shipping, is situated about five miles to the westward of the isthmus, between two small islands not far from the shore, and near a mile distant from each other, where there is good anchorage. They were now in the neighbourhood of the district of Paparra, in possession of Oamo and Oberea. Upon their landing they found that they were both absent, being upon a visit at Matavai: they nevertheless took up their lodging at the house of Oberea, which was very neat,

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and her father gave them a hearty welcome. They then walked out to a point, upon which were trees called *Etoe*, which usually distinguish the burying-places of the bones of their dead, which are also places of worship, and are called *Morai*. An enormous pile appeared, which, they were told, was the morai of Oamo and Oberea, and the most capital piece of architecture in the island. It consisted of a pile of stone work, constructed pyramidically on an oblong base, or square, two hundred and sixty-seven feet in length, and eighty-seven in width. It was constructed like the small pyramidal mounts upon which we frequently fix a sun-dial, on each side of which is a flight of steps; the steps at the sides were broader than those at the extremities, whereby it terminated in a ridge, resembling the roof of a common house: eleven of these steps, four feet high each, rendered the height of the pile forty-four feet: every step was formed of a coarse white coral stone, neatly squared and polished; the rest of the mass, there being no hollow within, consisted of round pebbles, which seemed to have been wrought. Many of the coral stones were very large; one of which measured three feet and an half by two feet and an half. The basis was of rock stones, which were also squared; and one of them was of the dimensions of four feet seven inches by two feet four. This structure, erected without iron tools to shape the stones, or mortar, was a matter of astonishment; it seemed to be as regular and firm as it could have

have been made by European workmen, except that the steps are not completely strait, but sink in a kind of hollow in the middle, whereby the whole surface is rather a curve than a right line. As no quarry was seen in the neighbourhood, the stones must have been brought from a considerable distance; and no method of conveyance is known here but by hand: the coral must therefore have been fished from under the water, where, though it may be met with in plenty, it lies at a considerable depth, never less than three feet. The rock stone, as well as the coral, could be squared only by tools made of the like substance, which must have been an operation of considerable labour; but the polishing was more readily performed by means of the coral sand, which is every where to be met with upon the sea-shore. In the center of the top was the image of a bird carved in wood; and near it a broken one, resembling a fish, carved in stone. This pyramid formed part of one side of a spacious square, nearly of equal dimensions, which was circumscribed with a stone wall, and entirely paved with flat stones; though there were growing in it, notwithstanding the pavement, many trees which are called etoa, or plantains. At the distance of about a hundred yards to the west of this erection, was another paved area or court, wherein were several stages erected on wooden pillars, near seven feet high, which are called *Ewattas*, and appear to be altars, as hereupon are placed provisions of all sorts, as offerings

to their gods. They had also seen whole hogs placed upon them, and found the skulls of above fifty, besides dogs skulls innumerable.

The chief object among these Indians is a magnificent morai, and this was a striking proof of the rank and influence of Oberea. It has been observed, that she was not found invested with the same authority that she exerted when the Dolphin was here, and the reason was explained. The way from her house to the morai was along the sea-side, and they remarked every where a great number of human bones, principally ribs and vertebræ. The cause of so singular an appearance, they were told, was, that in the then last month of Owarahew, or December, 1768, near four or five months before their arrival, the people of Tarrabou, that is, the S. E. peninsula, lately visited, made a descent at this place, and killed a great number of people, whose bones were those observed upon the shore: that Oberea and Oamo, who then held the reins of government for his son, had retired to the mountains; when all the houses were destroyed by the conquerors, who carried away the hogs, and other animals. They likewise learnt, that the turkey and goose which they had seen when they were with Mathiabo, were among the spoils. This accounted for finding them among people with whom the Dolphin had scarce any communication; and they were now informed, that the jaw-bones

bones that were hung up were carried away as trophies.

Their curiosity being thus gratified, they returned, and passed the night without the least interruption. The next evening they reached Atahourou, the residence of Tootahah, where they had passed the night under his protection, and had been obliged to leave great part of their clothes behind; but no notice was now taken of this adventure by either party. Their friends received them with much pleasure, and provided a good supper and lodging, and no accident happened as before.

Saturday, July the 1st, they returned to the fort at Matavai, after making the circuit of the island, and both peninsulas, which was about thirty leagues in circumference. There was a scarcity of bread-fruit, the produce of the last season being nearly exhausted, and the present crop would not be fit for use in less than three months.

During the bread-fruit's ripening upon the flats, the natives are in some degree furnished from the trees planted upon the hills to preserve a succession; but this supply is not sufficient to prevent a dearth: they therefore live upon the four paste called *Mahie*, upon wild plantains, and ahee nuts, which at this time are ripe. The Dolphin, which was here at this season, found plenty of bread-fruit upon

the trees ; but captain Cook cannot account for this, unless the seasons vary.

Their Indian friends crouded about them at their return, and all brought some kind of provisions. The captain had resolved to restore the canoes to their owners, and he now released them, upon application being made for that purpose. It was observed that the Indians were capable of practising frauds against each other with a deliberate plan, which gave Mr. Cook a much worse opinion of them than he had before entertained, from the thefts they had been guilty of, under the irresistible temptation to which the opportunity of obtaining the inestimable metal of iron laid them under.

Potattow, a man of some consequence, among others applied for the restoration of a canoe. Mr. Cook consented, imagining the vessel to be really his property, or that of a friend : he repaired immediately to the beach, and took possession of it, which he began to carry off. But it was strenuously claimed by the right owners, who, with the other Indians, vehemently reproached him for invading their property, and were upon the point of seizing by force the canoe. Whereupon he desired to acquaint them, that the canoe did, indeed, once belong to the claimants ; but that it being seized as a forfeit, it was sold for a pig. This silenced the clamour, the owners knowing that from the captain's power there was

was no appeal, were obliged to submit; and Potattow would have retired with his prize, if the contest had not been overheard by some of Mr. Cook's people, who reported it to him. He immediately gave orders that the Indians should be undeceived; whereupon the right owners regained their canoe, and Potattow was so sensible of his iniquity, that neither he nor his wife, who was in the secret, could look them in the face for some time.

Mr. Banks set out early in the morning of the 3d of July, with some Indian guides, to trace the river up the valley to its source, and find at what distance its banks were inhabited. They met with houses for near six miles, at no great distance from each other, on both sides of the river, and the valley was in most places about four hundred yards in breadth, from the foot of the hill on one side, to the foot of that on the other. They now came to a house, which they were informed was the last that they would meet with. Upon their approaching it, the host offered them refreshments, which they accepted: after sojourning some time, they walked forward about six miles farther, following the course of the river, when they often passed under vaults, formed by fragments of the rock, where, they were informed, people that were benighted often passed the night. They presently found the river banked by steep rocks, from whence a cascade falling violently formed a steep pool, which the Indians could not pass. They
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appeared.

appeared, indeed, not to be well acquainted with the valley beyond this place, their intercourse being principally upon the declivity of the rocks on both sides, and the plains which extended on their tops, where was found plenty of a wild plantain, called *Vae*. The only method these rocks can be ascended from the river is in every respect tremendous; the sides being almost perpendicular, and in some parts near a hundred feet high; they were likewise exceeding slippery, by the water of various springs; a track was nevertheless traced, by long pieces of the bark of the hibiscus tiliaceus, which was used as a rope for the person who attempted to gain the summit, which assisted him in climbing from one ledge to another: upon these ledges there was footing only for one man. Some of these ropes were at least thirty feet in length, and their guides proposed to assist them in mounting, but recommended another pass, at a little distance lower down, as more easy and less dangerous. They took a view of this superior way, but found it so indifferent, that they did not chuse to attempt it, as there was nothing at the top to requite their toil and hazard but a grove of the wild plantain or vae tree, no uncommon sight elsewhere. In this excursion Mr. Banks had a fine opportunity of viewing the rocks, which produced few if any minerals, as he discovered not the least appearance of any. The stones resembled in all places those of Madeira, having apparently been burnt, except where
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there were some small pieces of the hatchet-stone, and even some of these fragments were collected that were burnt nearly to a pumice. There are even traces of fire in the clay upon the hills ; and it may reasonably be supposed, that this, and the adjoining islands, are either shattered remains of a continent, which has been supposed necessary in this part of the globe, to preserve an equilibrium of its parts, which were left behind when the remainder sunk by the mining of a subterraneous fire, so as to give a passage to the sea over it ; or were divided from rocks, which, from the remotest times formed the bed of the sea, and cast up to a height beyond the reach of the waters. One or other of these suppositions will perhaps be judged the more probable, as the water does not grow shallow by degrees as the shore is approached, and the islands are almost in all places surrounded by reefs, which appear to be rude and irregular, as some violent concussion would, as it may be naturally supposed, leave the solid substance of the globe. Upon this occasion it may likewise be remarked, that the most probable cause of earthquakes appears to be, the impetuous forcing in of water upon some extensive mass of subterraneous fire, by the momentary rarefaction of which into vapour, the mine springs, and various substances, in all degrees of vitrification, with shells, and other similar productions, that are now found fossil, and the strata that covered the furnace are cast up ; whilst those parts of the earth which were sustained upon the broken shell
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give way, and sink into the opening. This theory seems to be reconciled with the phenomena of all earthquakes; pools are often seen where land has subsided, and different substances, which appear to have suffered by fire, are cast up. Fire cannot, indeed, subsist without air; but, nevertheless, there certainly is fire below the bed of the sea; as there may be various fissures whereby a communication between those parts and the external air may be maintained.

Mr. Banks, on the 4th of July, planted a great quantity of water-melon seeds, oranges, lemons, limes, and other plants and trees which he had brought from Rio de Janeiro. He prepared ground on the sides of the fort for them, with as many varieties of soil as he could find; and there is the greatest reason to think that they will not fail. Of these seeds he also gave great quantities to the natives, and planted many of them in the woods: some of the melon seeds having been planted soon after their arrival, the Indians shewed him many of the plants which seemed to be in a very flourishing state, and often requested an additional stock.

They now began to make preparations for their departure. They had, in the interim, another visit from Oamo, Oberca, and their son and daughter; the Indians testifying their respect by uncovering the upper parts of their body. Toimata, the daughter, was very solicitous

citous to see the fort, but Oamo would not allow her to come in. Tearee, son of Waheatua, and sovereign of Tiarrabou, the south-east peninsula, was also with the gentlemen at this period; and they received advice of the landing of another guest, whose company was not agreeable; this was the person who contrived to steal the quadrant. They were informed that he proposed exerting his abilities in the purloining way once more; but the Indians all agreed to oppose his designs, requesting to that end that they might be allowed to remain in the fort, which had the desired effect.

A skirmish happened between a foreign sailor and an Indian, on account of the loss of a knife. The sailor was wounded, and the Indians fled into the mountains,

Two young marines both retired privately from the fort, and in the morning were not to be met with. Notice having been given, that all hands were to go on board on the succeeding day, as the ship was to set sail on the morrow, Mr. Cook began to apprehend that the absentees designed to remain behind. He knew that he could take no method to recover them, without interrupting the harmony and good understanding which at present subsisted between them and the natives; and, therefore, resolved to wait a day in hopes of their appearance.

On the 10th, the marines not being returned, enquiry was made after them, and the natives said, that they did not intend to return, and had taken an asylum in the mountains, where it was impossible to trace them. The Indians were now desired to lend assistance in the search, and two of them engaged to conduct such persons as the captain should judge proper to send in pursuit of them. Being without arms, Mr. Cook judged two would be sufficient, and only dispatched a petty officer and the corporal of the marines. The captain being informed that they had each of them taken a wife, and were inhabitants of the country, it was signified to the chiefs and women who were in the fort, among whom were Tubourai Tamaide, Tomio, and Oberea, that they must remain there till the deserters returned. Mr. Hicks was dispatched in the pinnace to bring Tootahah on board, which he did with much facility. Tubourai Tamaide, Oberea, and some others, were taken on board the ship. A general alarm ensued, and several of them, particularly the women, expressed their fears with great emotion.

In the evening one of the marines was brought back by the Indians, who declared that the other, and the petty officer and corporal, would be detained till Tootahah was set at liberty. Mr. Cook accordingly dispatched Mr. Hicks, with a strong party of men, to recover the prisoners, and informed
Tootahah

Tootahah that it was necessary he should send some of his people to give them assistance, and to demand the release of the men in his name : to which he readily complied, and the men were rescued without the least difficulty ; and the chiefs and their wives were no longer confined.

On this occasion they expressed their joy by great liberality, desiring the gentlemen to accept of four hogs. They were rejected as a present, and the Indians refusing to be paid for them, accordingly they were not accepted. It appeared the deserters had formed a connection with two girls, and it was their design to conceal themselves till the ship had sailed, and remain behind.

Tupia had been the first minister of Oberea, when she was in the height of her power ; he was likewise the chief tahowa or priest of the island, and therefore was well acquainted with the religion of the country, in respect to its ceremonies and principles. Navigation he was also acquainted with, and knew the number and situation of the adjacent islands. He had often expressed a desire to go with Mr. Cook, and on the 12th he came on board, with a youth, his servant, and intreated the captain to let him proceed on the voyage. His company was desirable for various reasons ; in learning his language, and teaching him English, the gentlemen would be able to acquire a far more competent knowledge of the customs, policy,

and religion of the people, than their short stay among them could give them. Mr. Cook, therefore, readily agreed to accept of their company. Tupia went once more on shore, and took with him a miniature picture of Mr. Banks, to shew his acquaintance, and several trifles by way of presents for them.

Mr. Banks being willing to procure a drawing of Tootahah's morai at Eparre, Mr. Cook accompanied him thither, with Dr. Solander. When they landed, many friendly Indians came to meet them, though some were absent on account of what had happened the preceding day. They repaired to Tootahah's house, where they met with Oberea and others, when a perfect reconciliation took place, and the natives promised to visit them next day, to take a last farewell, as they were informed that the ship would set sail in the afternoon. Here they also found Tupia, who returned with them, and slept on board the ship.

On the 13th of July, the ship was crouded with their friends; and a multitude of canoes, which were filled with the natives of an inferior class, came round it. They weighed anchor about noon, and when the ship was under sail, the natives on board took leave, weeping with a silent sorrow, in which there was something uncommonly sympathetic and affecting, whilst the Indians in the canoes vied with each other in the loudness of their lamentations,

tions, which could be considered only as affectation. Tupia behaved, in this situation, with uncommon fortitude and resolution; he indeed wept, but the attempt he made to conceal his tears gave an additional gloss to his firmness. He sent a shirt, by Otheothea, to Potomai, Tootahah's mistress, and then accompanied Mr. Banks to the mast-head, waving to the canoes as long as they continued visible.

July 13, they left Otaheite, after remaining exactly three months; living for the greater part of the time in the most cordial friendship with the natives. The casual misunderstandings which happened were sincerely regretted by both parties, arising chiefly from their circumstances and situation, added to the infirmities of human nature, from their not perfectly understanding each other, and from the propensity of the natives to theft. These misunderstandings were, however, only in one instance, attended with any ill consequence; and to that accident were owing the measures taken to prevent others of the like nature.

The most advantageous articles for trade here are axes, hatchets, spikes, large nails, looking-glasses, knives, and beads, for which the natives will barter any thing they are possessed of. They also like fine linen cloth, either printed or white; but an ax of half a crown value will produce more than a piece of cloth worth above a pound sterling.

The longitude of Port-Royal bay, in this island, was found to be within half a degree as settled by Captain Wallis. Point Venus, the northern extremity of the island, and the eastern point of the bay, is in the longitude of 149. 30. Otaheite is surrounded by a reef of coral rock, by which several good bays and harbours are formed, some of which have been already described, where there is good anchorage for ships of any burthen. Port-Royal bay is by the natives called Matavai, and is not inferior to any in the island; it is distinguished by a very high mountain in the center of it, and bears due south from Point-Venus. On the eastern side of the bay is the best anchoring. Here is a fine sandy beach, and behind runs a river of good fresh water; but there is no other wood for firing upon the whole island, except fruit-trees, which must be purchased, or else the natives will be greatly displeased.

The country is in general very uneven and mountainous: between these ridges and the sea there is a border of low land, which surrounds almost the whole island: this border is in different parts of various breadths. The soil is in general rich and fertile, well watered by various rivulets, and covered with fruit-trees of different kinds, some of which are high, and the leaves so numerous as to form a continued wood: and even the summits of the ridges, though in general they are bare, and burnt.

burnt up by the sun, are, in some places, fruitful.

The low land between the ridges and the sea, and a few of the vallies, are the only parts that are inhabited, and here the natives are very numerous; the houses are ranged along the border, at the distance of near fifty yards from each other, having small plantations of plantains, from which they get their cloth. Tupia said the island could furnish six thousand seven hundred and eighty fighting men, from which the number of inhabitants may be computed.

The produce of this island is bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, bananas of various sorts, the best they had met with; plantains, which resemble an apple, sweet potatoes, yams, cocoas, a kind of arum; a fruit called jambu, and esteemed very delicious; sugar-cane, which they eat raw; a root of the falop kind, named pea; a plant called ethee, the root of which only is eaten; a fruit that grows in a pod, resembling a large kidney-bean, which, when roasted, eats like a chesnut, and is called ahee; a wharra tree, called in the East Indies pandanes, which produces fruit resembling the pine-apple; a shrub called nono; the morinda, which likewise produces fruit; a kind of fern, the root of which is eaten, and sometimes the leaves; and a plant called theve, of this the root is likewise eaten; but the fruits of the fern, the nono, and the theve, are eaten

only by the lower sort of people, when there is a scarcity. These are all produced spontaneously, or with very little cultivation. Here is also the Chinese paper mulberry, or *morus papyrifera*, which they call aouta, and is like the wild fig-tree of the West Indies; another kind of fig, which they named matte; the *cordia sebestina orientalis*, which the natives call etou; a kind of *Cyperus* grass, named moo; a species of *tournefortia*, named taheino; another of the *convolvulus poluce*, called Eurhe; the *solanum centifolium*, which they name eboo; the *calophyllum mophyllum*, called tamannu; the *hibiscus tiliaceus*, which they name poerou, a frutescent nettle; the *urtica argentea*, called erowa, and a variety of other plants, which cannot be particularized.

Here is no European fruit, garden-stuff, pulse, or legumes, nor grain of any kind.

Their tame animals are hogs, dogs, and poultry, and not a wild animal, except ducks, pigeons, paroquets, with a few other birds, and rats; neither is there any other quadruped, nor any serpent. The sea affords great variety of fine fish.

The natives are of the largest size of Europeans. The men are tall, stout, well limbed, and proportioned. The tallest seen was a man upon the neighbouring island of Huhaheine, who was six feet three inches and an half high. The females of superior rank are

in general above our middle stature, but those of the inferior rank are rather below it, and some of them are remarkably small. This difference in size can be accounted for no other way than from their more early commerce with men.

The complexion of the women is that of a clear olive, which in Europe is often preferred to the finest white and red. In those who are exposed to the inclemency of the weather it is considerably deepened, but in the superior class of women, who are not thus exposed, it continues of its primitive tint, and the skin is extremely smooth and soft; but they have no colour in their cheeks. The contour of the face is agreeable, and the features well proportioned, except the nose, which is generally flat; but their eyes are very expressive and sparkling, and at times melting with softness; their teeth are regular and white, and their breath perfectly sweet.

Their hair is generally black and coarse: the men wear beards, in various forms, which they incessantly pluck part of, and keep the rest very clean. The men as well as women eradicate the hair from under their arms, and upbraided the English for not doing the like. They move with vigour, ease, and even grace; their deportment is agreeable, and their behaviour, especially to strangers, courteous and affable. They appeared brave, candid, and open, without either suspicion, cruelty, or revenge.

venge. They were, nevertheless, all thieves. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander saw, in one of their walks, about half a dozen persons, whose skins were of a dead white, resembling the nose of a white horse, with white hair, beard, brows, and eye-lashes; their eyes blood-shot, a short fight, and skins scurfy, covered with a kind of white down; but no two of these belonged to the same family, and therefore it was concluded that they were not a species, but individuals, thus anomalous from all others.

The women always cut their hair short round their ears, and the men, except the fishermen, who are much in the water, let it flow in large locks over their shoulders, or tie it up in a bunch upon the top of their heads.

There is also a custom of anointing their heads with monoe, an oil expressed from cocoa-nuts, wherein some sweet herbs or flowers are infused: the oil being generally rancid, the smell is very disagreeable to an European; and this being a hot country, where there is no such thing as a comb, their heads of course are not free from lice, which the children and common people sometimes eat; a shocking custom, totally different from their manners in every other respect; for they are delicate and cleanly, and those to whom the English distributed combs soon destroyed the vermin which had before infested them, with great expedition.

Another

Another custom, of staining their bodies, prevails, which they call tattowing. This is performed by pricking the skin, without fetching blood, with a small instrument nearly in the form of a hoe; that part which corresponds with the blade is formed of a thin bone or shell, from a quarter of an inch to an inch and a half in width; the edge consists of sharp teeth or points, from three to twenty, according to its size. When they use it, they dip the teeth into a kind of lamp-black, formed of the smoke that issues from an oily nut (which serves them for candles) and water. The teeth are now placed upon the skin, and the handle of the instrument being struck smartly, they pierce it, carrying into the punctures the black mixture, which leaves an indelible mark. This is a painful operation, and it is some days before the punctures heal. The youth of both sexes undergo this operation when they are about twelve or fourteen, on various parts of the body, and in different figures, according to the whim of the parent, or probably the rank of the lad or girl. Females are usually marked with this stain, in the form of a Z, on every joint of their fingers as well as toes, and often round the outside of their feet. The men are likewise marked in the same manner, and they have both squares, circles, crescents, and attempts at representations of men, birds, or dogs, with other devices upon their arms and legs, which, it seems, were a kind of hieroglyphics that the English could not understand. These ornaments are,
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however, displayed with the greatest profusion on the breech ; this, in either sex, is covered with a deep black ; above which, arches are drawn one above another, till they reach the short ribs. Some are a quarter of an inch broad, and the edges are indented. They pride themselves upon these arches, which are shewn by both sexes with equal ostentation and pleasure ; but whether as an ornament, or a testimony of their fortitude and resolution, could not be determined. Their faces are usually left unmarked, having seen but one instance to the contrary. There were old men who had the most parts of their bodies marked with large patches of black, deeply indented at the edges, somewhat resembling a flame : it seems that they came from a low island called *Noon-cora*, not being natives of Otaheite.

Mr. Banks was present at the ceremony of tattowing performed upon the posteriors of a girl about thirteen. The instrument had thirty teeth, and every stroke, a hundred of which were at least made in a minute, produced an ichor or serum a little tinged with blood. She endured it with most stoical resolution for near a quarter of an hour ; but the pain at length became intolerable ; she first murmured, then shed tears, and at last her lamentations were very violent ; but she could not influence the operator to desist. She now began to struggle, but was held down by two females, who sometimes soothed, and at others chid her, and when she was most refractory,

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beat her. Mr. Banks remained an hour, and the operation was not finished when he retired, though it was performed only on one side, the other having previously undergone it, and the arches upon the loins, which they consider as the most ornamental, and which occasions the most pain, were not yet marked.

It is extraordinary that these people should pride themselves upon what is no distinction; for they never beheld a native of this island, either male or female, who had attained to maturity, deficient in these marks: they may probably arise from superstition, as no visible advantage is derived from them, and they occasion great pain: but tho' the gentlemen made strict enquiry, they could never receive any satisfaction upon this head.

Their apparel consists of cloth or matting of various kinds, which will be hereafter described. As the cloth will not bear wetting, they wear it in dry weather, and the matting in rainy weather; they have different ways of putting them on, as their fancy suggests; for their garments are of no shape, nor are any two pieces sewed together. The dress of women of superior rank consists of three or four pieces; one piece, perhaps two yards wide and eleven in length, which they wrap several times round their waist, and let them hang down like a petticoat to the middle of the leg, and which they call *Parou*: two or three other pieces, near two yards and an half in length,

length, and one in width, each having a hole cut in the middle, they place one upon another, and then putting their heads through the holes, the long ends fall down before and behind; the others are open at the sides, whereby the arms are not confined: this, which is called the *Tebuta*, is gathered round the waist, and tied with a girdle of thinner cloth, which goes several times round them, and greatly resembles the dress of the inhabitants of Peru and Chili, by the Spaniards called *Pancho*. The men's garment is the same, only the cloth that is wound about the hips does not hang down like a petticoat, but it is brought between their legs, so as to resemble breeches in some degree: this is called *Maro*. All ranks of people wear this apparel, and the form being always alike, the persons of superior rank distinguish themselves from the inferior class by the quantity; some of them will wear several pieces of cloth, eight or ten yards in length, and two or three in breadth: others wear a large piece loosely like a cloak, and those of the first class desirous to appear in state, wear two pieces. The lower class, who have only a scanty allowance of cloth from the tribes or families to which they belong, are compelled to be more sparing in their clothing. They appear almost naked about noon, the women wearing only a thin petticoat, and the men nothing but the sash between their legs, which is fastened round their waists. The women of the superior class uncover themselves as low as the waist in the evening, leaving off all that they

they wear on the upper part of the body, with the same carelessness as our females lay by a cardinal. As to the chiefs, though they had as much covering round their middle as would clothe a dozen men, often the rest of the body was quite uncovered.

They wear no covering upon their legs and feet; but they veil their faces from the sun with small bonnets, made of matting or of cocoa-nut leaves, which they manufacture themselves in a few minutes. But their head-dress does not consist only of this; they occasionally wear little turbans, and sometimes a dress which they esteem far beyond it, and which is much more becoming, called *Tomou*. It consists of human hair, plaited in small threads. Mr. Banks brought home pieces of it near a mile in length, in which there is not a single knot. These are wound round the head in a large quantity, so as to produce a very agreeable effect. They stick in them flowers of different kinds, particularly the cape-jessamine, which grows in great plenty, and is planted near their habitations. The men stick the tail-feather of the tropic-bird perpendicular in their hair, which is often tied in a bunch upon the top of their heads: at times they wear a whimsical garland, composed of flowers of different kinds, stuck into a piece of the rind of a plantain; or of scarlet peas, fixed with gum upon a piece of wood: and they often wear a sort of wig, consisting of the hair of men or dogs, or cocoa-nut strings, woven together,

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which

which they tie under their hair, so that these perukes fall down behind. They use but few ornaments except flowers. Both men and women wear ear-rings, but they are placed only on one side: they at first consisted of little pieces of shell, stone, berries, red peas, or some small pearls, three in a string; but English beads soon supplied their place.

The children wear no sort of cloathing, the boys till they are six or seven years old, and the girls till they are three or four.

Their houses, or places of abode, have been already cursorily mentioned: they are all constructed in the wood, between the mountains and the sea, and the ground cleared for each house is only sufficient to prevent the dropping of the branches from destroying the thatch covering: the inhabitant steps immediately from his house under the shade, which is the most delightful that can be suggested. Groves of bread-fruit and cocoa nuts, without any underwood, are intersected in various directions, by paths that lead from different dwellings. This shade is very agreeable, especially in so warm a climate, and the walks are remarkably beautiful. There being no underwood, the shade is cool, and the air is not impeded; moreover, the houses having no walls, receive the gale from all points.

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A particular Description of a House of a middling Size, whereby, as the Structure is invariably the same, a proper Idea may be formed of the large as well as small.

It is raised upon an oblong square, four and twenty feet in length, and eleven in width, over which a roof is raised, upon three rows of posts or pillars, parallel to each other, one on each side, and the other in the center. The roof consists of two flat sides inclining to one another, and terminating in a ridge, like the roofs of our thatched houses. The greatest height within is near nine feet, and the eaves on each side come to within about three feet and an half of the ground: beneath this, and through the whole height of the extremities, it is open, no part of it being immured. A thatch of palm-leaves composes the roof, and the floor is strewed with hay; over which are mats, the whole composing one cushion, upon which they repose in the day, and rest at night. In some dwellings there is a single stool, which is solely appropriated to the master of the family. Their furniture consists of a few little blocks of wood, the upper sides of which are formed into curves, and which they use as pillows.

A house is chiefly used as a place for sleeping; as, unless it rains, they eat under the shade of a tree. The apparel that they wear in the day becomes their covering in the
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night,

night, when the floor is the general bed of all the inmates, no partition dividing it. The host and his wife sleep in the middle; next to these the married people; to them succeed the unmarried women, and at a small distance the unmarried men; the servants pass the night in the open air, unless it rains, when they are admitted just within the shed,

Houses of a different construction, belonging to the chiefs, which are not so public, are also to be met with. These are far smaller, and so built as to be carried from place to place in canoes, and erected like a tent, as occasion requires. The sides are inclosed with cocoa-nut leaves, but the air gains admission; and the chief and his wife only rest in them.

Other houses of much larger dimensions, not constructed either for the use of any one chief, or a single family, are also to be found, but as general receptacles for the people of a whole district. There are among them some two hundred feet long, thirty broad, and, under the ridge, twenty feet high; these houses are constructed and supported at the general expence of the district, as they are designed for their common accommodation; and on one side there is a large area, having low palisades for its inclosure,

They have no walls. Indeed privacy is little necessary among people who do not entertain the least idea of decency, and whose appetites
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and passions are without constraint gratified before witnesses and strangers. And from this consideration it is, that in their conversation, that which constitutes the chief gratification of their pleasure, is always the principal subject; and that every thing is mentioned without any restraint or emotion, and in the most explicit terms, by both men and women.

The food eaten is chiefly vegetable. There are no tame animals except hogs, dogs, and poultry, and these not in plenty. A hog being killed by a chief, it is almost equally divided among the inferiors, who being very numerous, their shares, which are not often distributed, cannot be very large. But they more frequently obtain dogs and fowls. The flavour of their fowls is not very agreeable; but it was generally agreed, that a South Sea dog was not much inferior to an English lamb. Their excellence probably arises from their being kept up, and eating nothing but vegetables. The sea produces a great variety of fish. The smaller sort are usually eaten raw, in the manner we eat oysters; and they are very fond of every kind of fish, particularly lobsters and crabs. Indeed they will eat not only sea-insects, but what are called blubbers, though so tough, that they must be in a state of putrefaction before they can be swallowed. Amongst the vegetables which have been mentioned for food, the chief is the bread-fruit, which they obtain by climbing a tree: the tree, it is true, does not grow spontaneously;

but if ten of them are planted in a man's lifetime, which may be done in about an hour, he will acquit himself to posterity equally with an Englishman who ploughs the intemperate part of winter, and alternately reaps in the summer's heat.

The bread-fruit is not indeed always in season; but cocoa-nuts, bananas, plantains, and a great variety of other fruits, supply its place.

Cookery cannot be much studied here as an art; and indeed the natives have but two ways of dressing their food, which are, broiling and baking: broiling is so simple, that it requires no description, and their baking has been already set forth, in the relation of Tupia's entertainment. Large fish and hogs are very well dressed in this manner, and were more juicy and better done than by the arts of European cookery. Bread-fruit is also dressed in an oven, which makes it soft, and something like potatoes, when boiled, though not so farinaceous.

Three dishes are produced by the bread-fruit, with the assistance of the water or the milk of the cocoa-nut, when it is made into a paste with a stone pestle, and afterwards blended with ripe plantains, bananas, or the paste called *Mahie*.

This mahie, which is a succedaneum for ripe bread-fruit, before the season for a fresh crop

crop comes on, is made in the following manner.

The bread-fruit is gathered before it is quite ripe, and being placed in heaps, is covered with leaves; when it undergoes a fermentation, and becomes nauseously sweet: the core is then extracted entire, by pulling the stalk, and the remainder is cast into a hole, usually in the houses, lined at the bottom and sides with grass: it is then covered with leaves and heavy stones: it now undergoes another fermentation, and becomes sour, when it will not change for several months. It is taken out of the holes occasionally, and being shaped into balls, it is put in leaves and baked, when it will keep several weeks. The natives eat it both cold and hot, and seldom have a meal without it, though to the taste of Europeans it is as disagreeable as pickled olives usually are when eaten the first time.

The preparation of this mahie consists chiefly in fermentation, and therefore it often fails, without their being capable of assigning a reason; whence arise many superstitious ceremonies and notions. The old women are usually employed in this operation, who will not permit any one to touch the least thing appertaining to it but their own assistants, nor even to enter the place where the operation is made. Mr. Banks was pronounced guilty of spoiling a great quantity, by inadvertently touching a single leaf. The gentlewoman who conducted

conducted the affair assured him, that the process would not succeed, and directly uncovered the hole in wrath. Mr. Banks expressed his chagrin at the harm he had occasioned, but was in a great degree consoled by the opportunity which he hereby obtained of viewing the preparation, which probably he would never otherwise have had.

This is their principal food, and salt-water the sauce, there being no meal without it; those who reside near the sea fetch it as it is wanted; those who live at a greater distance keep it in large bamboos. Besides salt-water, they have another sauce, of the kernels of cocoa-nuts, which when fermented, dissolve into a paste that resembles butter, and is beaten up with salt-water. Its flavour is strong and nauseous; by use, however, the English became reconciled to it so far, that they preferred it to any other sauce, particularly with fish. It was considered by the natives as a dainty, and therefore it is not used in common.

Their general drink is only water, or the juice of the cocoa-nut; liquors that intoxicate, by fermentation, being fortunately unknown to them; narcotics, likewise, they have none. A few drank freely of the captain's liquors, and were intoxicated; but the first debauch completely satisfied them. They nevertheless inebriate themselves with a juice extracted from the leaves of a plant called *Ava Ava*. It was not, however, in season at the time they were there,
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and therefore saw no instances of its effects ; and considering drunkenness as a shame, they would probably have concealed from the English this weakness, or rather vice, which is almost peculiar to the superior class, who pique themselves upon drinking the greatest quantity. This intoxicating juice their women are never suffered to use.

They have no tables ; but their manner of eating is very neat, though the articles admit of no show ; and they commonly eat without company ; however, when a stranger visits them, he usually is their guest. The following is a description of a meal of their chiefs.

Being seated under the shade of a tree, or on the shady part of his house, and a great quantity of leaves, either of the bread-fruit or banana, being neatly spread as a table-cloth, a basket is then set by him with his provisions, which, if fish or flesh, are ready dressed, and contained in leaves, and a couple of cocoa-nut shells, with salt and fresh water : his servants seat themselves by him, and he then begins by washing his hands and his mouth with the fresh water, which he repeats several times throughout the whole repast ; afterwards he takes part of his provision from the basket, which usually consists of small fish, some bread-fruits, ripe bananas, or apples : having taken half a bread-fruit, he peels off the rind, and extracts the core with his nails, with which he crams his mouth, and whilst chewing

ing it, takes the fish out, and breaks some of them in the salt water, putting the remainder upon the leaves before him. After this, he takes up a small piece of the broken fish, and sucks it, in order to get as much of the salt water as he can: in the same manner he uses the rest, by morsels, and frequently takes a sup of the salt water, at one time out of the nut-shell, at others out of the palm of his hand: in the interim one of his attendants prepares a young cocoa-nut, peeling the outer rind with his teeth, which depends greatly upon slight: and yet many of the crew were able to do it before they departed. After the chief has eat his fruit, &c. he takes the plantains, one of which he swallows at a mouthful, though as big as a black-pudding: if in lieu of plantains there are apples, he always pares them with a shell; with which he then begins to cut off the rind, but with so little address, that much of the fruit is lost. When he has flesh, he divides it with a piece of bamboo, and splits it with his nail. In the mean time, some of his attendants are employed in beating bread-fruit with a stone pestle on a wooden block; after which it is sprinkled with water, and reduced to the consistence of soft paste, when it is put into a vessel resembling a butcher's tray, and occasionally mixed with banana or mahie, or eat alone. The operation of mixing makes it acquire the appearance of a thick custard, and he sips a large cocoa-nut shell full of it. The meal being
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then finished by again washing his mouth and hands. Then the cocoa-nut shells are cleaned, and all the fragments are put in the basket.

These people eat at one meal amazing quantities. One man will devour three fishes as large as a perch; the same number of bread-fruits, bigger than two fists; perhaps fifteen plantains or bananas, each six or seven inches long, and four or five round; and not less than a quart of the pounded bread-fruit, in substance like the thickest unbaked custard.

These people, who are remarkably fond of company, and particularly that of females, nevertheless, exclude its pleasures from the table. A repast here, which in all other countries unites friends and families, separates them. This could never be accounted for; the only reason they gave was, *because it was right*; but why it was right to eat alone, they never endeavoured to explain. The force of habit was however so great, that they expressed the greatest dislike, and even displeasure, at our eating in society, especially with women, and out of the same dishes. It was at one time imagined this uncommon singularity arose from a superstitious opinion: but they invariably affirmed the contrary. It was likewise observed, there were some caprices in the custom, for which the English could as little account as for the cause. The women could never be induced to partake of the provisions at the captain's table in company; nevertheless they would go into
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the servant's apartments, and eat heartily ; nor were they disconcerted if the gentlemen came in at the time. By accident a woman has eaten in their company ; but then she has expressed the greatest concern lest it should be known, and always requested it should remain a secret.

Brothers and sisters have their separate baskets, with provision and its accompaniments. Upon their first visit at the tents, every one brought a basket ; and upon sitting down to table, they departed to sit down upon the ground, at some yards distance from each other, and turning their faces opposite ways, took their meal without the least conversation.

The females not only refrain from eating with the male sex, and of the same dishes, but even have their victuals separately cooked by boys, who deposit it in a different shed, and attend them during their repast.

They have, nevertheless, frequently intreated the gentlemen to eat with them, when upon a visit at their houses ; and have eaten out of the same basket, and drunk out of the same vessel. The women advanced in years, however, always seemed to be displeased at this liberty ; and if the gentlemen chanced to touch their victuals, or the basket that contained it, would destroy it,

In the heat of the day, after dinner, the people of a middle age, of the superior class, usually

usually sleep : they are indeed uncommonly indolent, and sleeping and eating form almost all their occupations. The older people are not so drowsy, and the boys and girls are kept awake by the sprightliness and activity of their time of life.

Capt. Cook has occasionally mentioned their pastimes, and particularly music, dancing, wrestling, and shooting with the bow ; they likewise sometimes exert themselves in throwing the lance at a mark : this weapon is near nine feet long, the mark is the bole of a plantain, placed at about twenty yards distance.

The musical instruments are drums and flutes ; the flutes are formed out of a hollow bamboo about a foot in length, and have only two stops, and therefore but four notes, out of which they seem to have formed but one tune. They apply the fore-finger of the left hand, and the middle finger of the right hand, to these stops.

The drum consists of a hollow block of wood, of a cylindrical form, at one end solid, and at the other end covered with shark's skin : these they beat with their hands ; and they can tune two drums of different notes into concord. They can likewise bring flutes into unison, by rolling up a leaf, like our sliding tubes for telescopes, which they move up or down till the effect is produced, which they determine by their ear.

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They sing to these instruments; and their songs are frequently extempore: every two verses is a song, or pehay; they are most frequently in rhyme, and metre. Mr. Banks transcribed some of them that were composed upon his arrival, as nearly as he could express their sounds by our letters; but when they were read, for want of their accent, scarcely either metre or rhyme could be produced. The following specimen may probably please the curious reader.

Tede pahai de parow-a
Ha maru no mina.

E pahah Tayo malama tai ya
No Tabane tonatou whannomi ya.

E Turai eattu terara patee whennua toai
Ino o maio Pretane to whennuaia no Tute.

A translation can scarcely be attempted in English. They also amuse themselves in singing couplets similar to these when alone, or in their families, particularly in the evening; for though they require no fires, they burn a kind of candles: these candles consist of the kernels of a nut, which they put one over another upon a skewer, that is thrust through the middle; the upper one, when lighted, burns as low as the second, and consumes that part of the skewer which passes through it; the second taking fire, burns in the like manner to the third, till the whole is consumed. These
candles

candles will burn a long time, and afford a tolerable light. They seldom remain up above an hour after sunset; but when they have visitors they usually keep a light burning all night, probably as a check upon such females as they wish to remain immaculate.

The unmarried females, are, in other countries, supposed to be totally ignorant of what others upon some occasions may appear to be acquainted with; and their conduct and conversation are confined within narrower limits, and never glance at whatever relates to a connection with the male sex: but here it is reversed. A dance, called *Timorodee*, is customary, and it is performed by about ten young girls. It is composed of motions most extravagantly wanton, to which they are trained up from their infancy; and these movements are accompanied by expressions which convey the same ideas. They nevertheless keep time with surprizing exactness. The privileges of the virgin, upon this occasion, are not allowed to the woman, from the instant that she has practised these amorous lessons, and realized the intimations of the amusement.

Chastity is certainly not held in high estimation. As a proof of this, a great number of the chief people of Otaheite, of both sexes, have formed a society, in which every man may promiscuously chuse a female, thereby securing a constant variety as often as desires ex-

cite, which is so often, that the same man and woman seldom cohabit together a week.

Arreoy is the name given to these associations ; and the members admit of no strangers at their meetings. The men here amuse themselves by wrestling, and the women dance the timorodee with its most amorous gesticulations, to excite desires which are frequently gratified in the moment. But the sequel is still more shocking. When any of the women chance to be pregnant, which indeed does not occur so often as if they were to cohabit only with one man, the unhappy infant is smothered the instant of its birth, to prevent its being an incumbrance to the parents, and interrupt the mother in the gratification of her lascivious desires. However, it frequently happens, that the passion which excites a woman to engage in this society, subsides when she becomes a mother, by that natural affection which has been given to all creatures for the preservation of their offspring. Nevertheless, she is not allowed to spare the life of her child, except she can find a man who will agree to maintain it ; in this case the murder is prevented ; but they are both considered by this act to have retreated from the association, and have no farther claim to the privileges of *arreoy* ; the woman from that time being called *Whannow-now*, " Bearer of children," which in other countries is held in the highest estimation, but is here a term of reproach.

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Such a practice may be doubted ; but they are so far from concealing it, that they considered it as an honour ; and the gentlemen have received this account from their own mouths. Some acknowledged, that they had for a considerable time belonged to this extraordinary society, that they belonged to it at that time, and that many of their offspring had been sacrificed,

It would, however, be unjust to close this account without mentioning their personal cleanliness, which surely is a virtue which preserves both beauty and health, and adds delight to our most admired pleasures. The Otahiteans, as well men as women, constantly bathe in running water three times each day ; once when they rise in the morning, at noon, and before they go to sleep. It has been already observed, that they rinse not only the mouth, but wash their hands at their meals very frequently ; and their clothes are kept very clean ; whence it is, that in a large company, no inconvenience arises but heat, a compliment that cannot be paid to many of the polite assemblies in the world.

Their chief manufacture is their cloth, in the fabrication of which there are some particulars which may afford instruction even to the artificers of our island, and the editor will therefore be more minute in the description.

They have three kinds of cloth, consisting of the bark of three different trees, the Chinese paper mulberry, the bread-fruit tree, and a tree that is like the West Indian wild fig-tree,

The most superior sort for whiteness and fineness, is made of the paper mulberry, called aouta ; this is worn by people of rank, and dyes a remarkable good red. The second sort is made of the bread-fruit tree, named ooroo, and worn by the inferior class ; the third is made of the tree which resembles the fig ; it is coarse, and of the colour of the darkest brown paper : this, though not so agreeable to view or feel, is the most valuable, as water will not penetrate it, a quality which the others are deficient in. This is the most scarce, as well as the most useful ; it is perfumed, and worn as a morning dress by the superior kind of people.

These trees are all cultivated with great care, particularly the mulberry, which grows in the greatest part of the cultivated land, but it is not fit for use after two or three years growth, when it is near eight feet high, and rather thicker than a man's thumb : it is in most esteem when thin, tall, and without branches ; wherefore the lower leaves are plucked off, with their germs, as often as they are likely of branching.

Notwithstanding the cloths made of these trees are different, they are all manufactured in the like manner : the process, therefore, in the

the fine sort, that is made of the mulberry, will be sufficient to gratify the reader's curiosity. The trees being of a proper size, are drawn up, and stripped of their branches; then the roots and tops are cut off; the bark being then slit up, is drawn off, and when a proper quantity has been collected, it is carried down to some running water, where it is soaked, and secured from floating by heavy stones. When it is sufficiently softened, the female servants go to the brook, and stripping themselves, seat themselves in the water, to separate the inner bark from the external green part: to effect this, they place the under part upon a flat smooth board, and with the shell called tyger's tongue, (or tellina gargadia) scrape it thin, dipping it often in the water, till there are no remains but the fibres of the inner part. After this preparation, they are spread out upon plantain leaves; when the mistress of the family constantly superintends the operation: they are placed about eleven or twelve yards, one by the side of another, till they extend near a foot broad, and two or three layers are laid one upon the other: attention is paid that the cloth shall be of an equal thickness, and if the bark chances to be thinner in any particular part of one layer than the other, a thicker piece is laid over it in the next. It continues in this state till the morning, when great part of the water is drained off or evaporated, and the fibres now adhere together, and form one piece,

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Then it is removed, and laid upon a smooth piece of wood, properly prepared, and then beaten by the women servants with wooden instruments, near a foot long, and three inches in thickness, and called *Etoa*. This instrument somewhat resembles a square razor-strap, except that the handle is longer, and each of its four sides is marked lengthways, with small grooves, or furrows, of various degrees of fineness, those on one side being of a width and depth that will receive a small packthread, and the others gradually finer, till they become as small as fine thread,

It is at first beat with the coarsest side of the mallet, when they keep time like our smiths; it quickly spreads under the strokes, principally in the breadth, and the grooves give it the appearance of threads; being successively beaten with the other sides, the finest is the last, when it becomes fit for use. It is sometimes, however, made still thinner, by its being beat with the finest side of the mallet, after being several times doubled: it is now called *Hobon*, and is nearly as thin as muslin; it is very white when bleached, and becomes still whiter and finer by being washed and again beaten after it has been made into apparel.

There are kinds of this cloth of different degrees of fineness, in proportion to the attention paid in the manufacturing it, without being doubled. The other cloth likewise differs in

in proportion as it is beaten ; but they vary from each other in consequence of the different materials of which they are composed. The bark of the bread-fruit is considerably longer and thicker at the time of this operation than that of the fig ; the process afterwards is entirely similar.

When it is to be washed after having been worn, it is carried to the brook, and put in to soak, being, as at first, preserved from floating by a stone ; it is then squeezed, and many pieces of it are laid one upon another, and beat with the coarsest side of the mallet, when it becomes equal in thickness to broad cloth, but softer and more agreeable to the touch, after it has been a little while in use, though at first it feels as if it had been starched. It sometimes breaks in the beating, but it is easily pasted on a patch with a gluten prepared from the root of the pea, which can scarcely be perceived. The females likewise employ themselves in rectifying blemishes of all sorts, like our women with respect to needle-work. When their work is designed to be very fine, they paste an entire covering of hoboo over it. The chief excellencies of this cloth are its coolness and softness ; and its imperfections, that it will not keep out water, and is easily torn.

They dye this cloth chiefly yellow and red. The red is very beautiful, and perhaps a brighter and more delicate colour cannot be met with in Europe ; our full scarlet comes
nearest

nearest it; and the best imitation which Mr. Banks's painter could produce was with a mixture of vermilion and carmine. The yellow is also bright, but we have many better.

The red is made with the mixture of two vegetable juices, neither of which separately has the least tendency to that colour. One is a kind of fig, called *Matte*, and the other the *Cordia Sebestina*, or *Etou*; the fruit of the fig is used, and the leaves of the cordia.

The fruit of the fig is about as large as a very small gooseberry; and each of them, upon breaking off the stalk close, produces a drop of a milky liquor, like the juice of our figs, of which indeed the tree is a species. This liquor is collected into a small quantity of cocoa-nut water: to prepare a gill of which will require near four quarts of these little figs. A sufficient quantity being prepared, the leaves of the etou are wetted in it, and then laid upon a plantain leaf, when they are turned about till they gradually become flaccid; then they are squeezed, and the pressure increased, but so as not to break them: as the flaccidity augments, they become spongy, when they are supplied with more of the liquor: in a few minutes the colour begins to appear upon the veins of the leaves, and they are soon saturated with it: they are then squeezed, with as much strength as can be applied, and the liquor strained whilst it is expressed.

To this end the boys prepare a quantity of the moo, by drawing it between their teeth, or little sticks, till it is extracted from the green bark and the branny substance which lies beneath it, and only a thin web of the fibres remains, in which the leaves of the etou are put, and thro' this the juice which they contain is strained as it is expelled. The leaves being succulent, little more juice is pressed out of them than they have imbibed: after they have been emptied, they are filled again, and then pressed till the quality which tinctures the liquor that passes through them is exhausted, when they are thrown away; but the moo, being greatly stained with the colour, is kept as a brush to lay the dye upon the cloth.

The liquor forced out is constantly received into small cups of the plantain leaf; but whether it has any quality favourable to the colour, or from the facility with which it is procured, could not be determined.

They seldom dye more than the edges of the thin cloth, but the thick sort is coloured through the whole surface: the liquor may be said to be used rather as a pigment than a dye, a coat being laid upon one side only, with the fibres of the moo; and though the thin cloth sometimes appears to have been soaked in the liquor, the colour has not the same lustre and richness, as when it has been applied according to the other method.

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The leaf of the etou is generally used in this process, and produces the finest colour ; nevertheless the juice of the figs will afford a red by mixing it with the species of *tournefortia*, called *taheinoo*, the *pohuc*, the *eurhe*, or *convolvulus Brasiliensis*, and a kind of *solanum* named *eboo* : from the use of these plants, or from various proportions of the materials, many varieties are discernible in the colours of their cloth, several of which are far superior to the rest.

But the best is not permanent ; though it is probable that a method might be discovered to fix it, if proper experiments were tried, to search for latent qualities, which might be produced by blending different vegetable juices, and might not be an unprofitable employment ; as we are convinced from the mere inspection of *indico*, *woad*, *dyer's weed*, and most of the leaves that are used for the like intent, the colours which they yield could never be imagined. With regard to this red of *Otaheite*, we shall only add, that the females who have been engaged in preparing it, preserve with attention the colour upon their nails, and fingers, which they consider as ornamental and beautiful.

The yellow colour is made of the bark of the *morinda citrifolia*, called *nono*, by infusing it in water after it is scraped ; when standing some time, it is strained and used as a dye. The *morinda* seems to be a good subject for investigation

investigation, with regard to dyeing. In Brown's history of Jamaica we find three species of it mentioned, which he tells us are used to dye brown; and Rumphius says with regard to the *bancula augustifolia*, which resembles our nono, that it is used in the East Indian islands as a fixing drug for red colours with great success.

The natives likewise dye yellow with the fruit of the tamanu; but how the colour is extracted could not be discovered. They have also a preparation that dyes black and brown; but these colours are very indifferent.

Here is also a considerable manufacture of matting of different kinds, some of which is superior to any in Europe: they sleep upon the coarser sort, and the finer they wear in bad weather. Much pains are taken with that made of the bark of the poerou, the *hibiscus tiliaceus* of Linnæus, which is nearly as fine as a coarse cloth. Another sort, called vanne, is still more beautiful: it is glossy, white, and shining, and is made of the leaves of the wharrou, a species of the pandanus; but the gentlemen had no opportunity of observing either the flowers or fruit. Other matts, or moeas, are used, to sit or sleep upon, which are made of rushes and grass; it is plaited with great dispatch and facility.

They are likewise very expert in making basket and wicker work: their baskets are of

various patterns, some very neat; and both men and women of all ranks make them: they also manufacture baskets and panniers of the cocoa-nut leaf in a very short time; and the women who visited us early in a morning sent, as soon as the sun was high, for a few of the leaves, of which they made small bonnets, in so short a time, and with so little trouble, that, when the sun went down in the evening, they threw them away. They did not cover the head, but consisted only of a band that encircled it, and a shade that projected over the eyes.

They make ropes and lines of the bark of the poerou, from an inch thick to the smallness of a thin packthread: of these they make fishing-nets; and of the fibres of the cocoa-nut they make thread, for fastening the different parts of their canoes, and belts, either round or flat, plaited or twisted; and of the bark of the erowa, a nettle that grows on the mountains, and is scarce, they make excellent fishing-lines: with these they catch the strongest fish, such as bonetas and albicores, which would snap our strongest silk lines.

They make a kind of net of a coarse broad grass, the blades of which resemble flags: these they tie together in a loose manner, till the net is perhaps eighty fathom long; which they haul in shoal smooth water, and its own weight keeps it so close to the ground, that a single fish seldom escapes.

In all things relative to fishing they are very ingenious ; they make harpoons of cane, and point them with hard wood, which in their hands strike fish more forcibly than those headed with iron will do in ours, notwithstanding the advantage of ours being fastened to a line, whereby the fish is secured, if the hook does not mortally wound him.

They have two sorts of fish-hooks, well adapted in their construction to the purpose they are intended for. One of these is called wittee wittee, and is used for towing. The shank is made of mother of pearl, and the most glossy that can be obtained ; the inside, which is the brightest, is placed behind. These hooks have a tuft of white dog's or hog's hair fixed to them, so as to resemble the tail of a fish ; these implements, therefore, serve for hook as well as bait, and are used with a rod of bamboo and a line of erowa. To secure success, the fisher watches the flight of the birds which constantly accompany the bonetas as they swim in shoals, whereby he directs his canoe, and having the advantage of these guides, he seldom returns unsuccessful.

The other sort of hook is likewise made of mother of pearl, or some such hard shell : they cannot beard them like our hooks ; but to produce the same effect, the point turns inwards. They are of all sizes, and serve to catch different kinds of fish. They are constructed upon a very simple principle, and every fisher-

man is his own manufacturer ; the shell being cut into square pieces with another shell, and wrought into a form corresponding with the hook, by pieces of coral, which are rough enough to serve as a file ; a hole being now bored in the middle, the drill being the first stone that is met with which has a sharp corner ; this is fixed to the end of a piece of bamboo, and turned between the hands like a chocolate mill : when the shell is pierced, and the hole wide enough, a small file of coral is inserted, by the application of which the hook is soon accomplished.

The reader has doubtless already formed some opinion of their masonry, carving, and architecture, from the account that has been related of the morais, or sepulchres. The other most remarkable article of building and carving is their canoes : and probably to construct one of their principal boats with their tools, is as elaborate a work, as to build a British man of war with European utensils.

They have a stone adze ; a chissel, or gouge, made of bone, generally that of a man's arm between the elbow and the wrist ; a rasp of coral ; and the skin of a sting-ray, with coral sand, by way of polisher or file.

Here is a full list of their tools, and with these they erect houses, build canoes, hew stone, and fell, cleave, carve, and polish wood.

The

The blade of their adzes is made of a kind of basalt, of a blackish or grey colour, not hard, but very tough: they are of different sizes; some, that are designed for felling, weigh from six to eight pounds; others, that are intended for carving, not above as many ounces; but it is necessary to sharpen them almost incessantly; to which end a stone and a cocoa-nut shell full of water are always ready.

Felling a tree, (in which these tools are of little utility) is considered as an important operation: this requires many hands, and the constant labour of many days. When it is down, they split it, with the grain, into planks about three or four inches thick, the whole length and breadth of the tree, many of which are eight feet in circumference, and forty to the branches, and about the same thickness throughout. The tree in most frequent use is in their language called avio, the stem of which is tall and strait: some of the smaller boats are indeed made of the bread-fruit tree, which is a light spongy wood, and wrought without difficulty. The plank is smoothed very dexterously and expeditiously with their adzes, and they can take off a thin coat from a plank without missing a stroke. Being, however, destitute of the art of warping a plank, every part of the canoe is shaped by the hand.

The boats used by the inhabitants of this and the circumjacent islands may be divided into two classes, ivahahs, and pahies.

The first is used for short voyages, and is wall-sided and flat-bottomed; the pahie for longer excursions, and is sharp-bottomed and bow-sided. The ivahahs are all of the same figure, but of different sizes, and used for various purposes: they are in length from seventy-two feet to ten, but the breadth is not proportionate; for those of ten feet are near a foot wide, and those of above seventy are scarcely two. They have the fighting ivahah, the fishing ivahah, and the travelling ivahah; some of the latter going from one island to another. The fighting ivahah is by much the longest, and the head and stern are raised considerably above the body, in a semicircular form; and in particular the stern, which is sometimes seventeen or eighteen feet high, though the boat itself is not three. These never go to sea single, but are fastened together, side by side, at the distance of near three feet, by poles of wood, that are laid across and lashed to the gunwales. Upon the fore-part is a stage or platform, about ten or twelve feet long, and somewhat wider than the boats, which is supported by pillars about six feet high: upon this stage appear the fighting men, whose weapons are slings and spears; for their bows and arrows are used only for amusement. Beneath these stages sit the rowers, who receive the wounded, and provide fresh men in their stead. Some have a platform of bamboos through their whole length, and much broader, and by this means they will carry a great number

A Branch of the Bread-Fruit Tree.



A War Canoe.

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number of men ; but only one was seen thus equipped.

The fishing ivahahs are of various sizes, from forty feet to ten ; those that are upwards of twenty-five feet carry sail occasionally. The travelling ivahah is always double, and has a small neat house, about five or six feet broad, and six or seven feet in length, which is fastened upon the fore-part for the accommodation of the chief people, in which they sit in the day-time, and at night sleep in them. The fishing ivahahs are frequently joined together, and have a house on board.

The pahie is likewise of various sizes, from thirty feet to sixty ; but is very narrow, like the ivahah ; one that Captain Cook measured was fifty-one feet long, and but one foot and a half wide at the top. In the widest part it was near three feet ; and this is the general proportion. It does not widen gradually ; but the sides being strait, and parallel, a little way below the gunwale, it abruptly swells, and comes to a ridge at the bottom. These are also used for fighting, but chiefly for long voyages. The largest is the fighting pahie, which is fitted with the stage or platform, and is proportionably larger than those of the ivahah, their form enabling them to sustain a much greater weight. Those used for sailing are frequently double ; and the middle-size are thought to be the best sea-boats. They are often out a month together, cruising from island to island ;
and

and sometimes a fortnight or twenty days at sea, and could remain longer, if they could carry more fresh water and provisions.

When they carry sail single, they use a log of wood, fastened to the end of two poles which lie cross the vessel, and project from six to ten feet beyond its side, which resembles what is used by the flying proa of the Ladrone Islands, and is called an out-rigger. The shrouds are fastened to this out-rigger, and it is very necessary in trimming the boat in a high wind.

They have some one mast, and some two, which consist of a single stick, and when the canoe is thirty feet in length, that of the mast is not five and twenty: it is fixed to a frame above the canoe, and has a sail of matting near one third longer than itself: the sail is pointed at the top, square at bottom, and curved in the side; resembling what is called a shoulder of mutton sail in men of war's boats: it is fixed in a frame of wood, which surrounds it; and is destitute of any means of reefing or furling; wherefore when either becomes necessary, it must be cut away, which, however, seldom happens. At the top of the mast are ornaments of feathers.

The oars or paddles have a long handle and a flat blade, and somewhat resemble bakers peels. Every person in the boat has one, except those under the awning; and they get

forward with them very expeditiously. So much water enters at the seams, that one person, if not more, is continually employed in throwing it out. They excel in landing, and in a surf putting off from the shore : by their great length and high sterns they land dry, when the Endeavour's boats could scarcely land at any rate : and they have the like advantages in putting off, from the height of the head.

The only boats that are used by the natives of Otaheite are the ivahahs ; but several pahies were seen that came from different islands.

These pahies are carefully preserved in a sort of houses built on purpose ; they are formed of poles fixed upright in the ground, the tops of which are drawn towards each other, and fastened with a strong cord, so as to form somewhat of a Gothic arch, which is thatched quite to the ground, being open only at the extremities ; and are sometimes fifty or sixty paces in length

They have rules for foretelling the weather, and the quarter the wind will blow from, in which they are frequently successful.

They steer by the sun in the day, and by the stars in the night. They distinguish the stars by names, and know in what part they will appear in any of the months during which they are visible ; they also know the time of their
annual

annual appearing and disappearing with more precision than could be imagined.

It was difficult to discover their method of dividing time ; but it was observed, that in speaking of it, either past or to come, they always used the term *Malama*, which signifies moon. They reckon thirteen of these moons, and then begin again ; which proves that they have an idea of the solar year : but how they suppute their months, in such a manner that thirteen of them shall be equal with the year, could not be discovered ; for they reckon each month has twenty-nine days, including one in which the moon is invisible. They have different names for them, and have frequently mentioned the fruits that would be in season, and the weather that would succeed, in each of them : they have also a name for them collectively, though they use it only in speaking of their religious mysteries. .

The day is divided into twelve parts, of two hours each ; six belong to the day, and six to the night. They guess pretty nearly at these divisions by the height of the sun while he is above the horizon ; but the stars afford them but little guide in this respect.

In numeration they go from one to ten, the number of fingers on both hands ; and though they have a different name for each number, they usually take hold of their fingers separately, shifting from one hand to the other, till
they

they attain the number they intend to express. It was also observed, that when they were conversing together, they united signs with their words, which were so expressive that a stranger might easily comprehend them.

They are much more deficient in mensuration than in computing numbers, having but one term which corresponds with fathom: when they talk of distances from one place to another, they express it, like the Asiatics, by the time required in going.

Their language is melodious and soft, abounding with vowels, and the English soon learned to pronounce it: but it was extremely difficult to teach them to pronounce a single word of English: nevertheless Spanish and Italian words, ending in a vowel, they pronounced with ease.

Whether their language was copious, could not be ascertained; but it is doubtless very imperfect, being wholly destitute of inflexion, both of nouns and verbs: the nouns, in general, have but one case, and few of the verbs more than one tense; yet the English found no great difficulty in making themselves understood, however strange it may appear in speculation.

From

From the following list of words, some idea may probably be formed of the language.

Pupo,	<i>the head</i>
Ahewh,	<i>the nose</i>
Roourou,	<i>the hair</i>
Outou,	<i>the mouth</i>
Nihea,	<i>the teeth</i>
Arrero,	<i>the tongue</i>
Meu-emi,	<i>the beard</i>
Tiarraboa,	<i>the throat</i>
Tuamo,	<i>the shoulders</i>
Tuah,	<i>the back</i>
Oama,	<i>the breast</i>
Eu,	<i>the nipples</i>
Oboo,	<i>the belly</i>
Rema,	<i>the arm</i>
Oporema	<i>the hand</i>
Manneow,	<i>the fingers</i>
Mieu,	<i>the nails</i>
Touhe,	<i>the buttocks</i>
Hooah,	<i>the thighs</i>
Avia,	<i>the legs</i>
Tapoa,	<i>the feet</i>
Booa,	<i>a hog</i>
Moa,	<i>a fowl</i>
Euree,	<i>a dog</i>
Eure-eure,	<i>iron</i>
Ooroo,	<i>bread-fruit</i>
Hearee,	<i>cocoa-nuts</i>
Mia,	<i>bananas</i>
Vae,	<i>wild plantains</i>
Poe,	<i>beads</i>
Poe matawewe,	<i>pearl</i>
	<i>Ahou,</i>

Ahou,	<i>a garment</i>
Avee,	<i>a fruit like apples</i>
Ahee,	<i>another like chefnuts</i>
Ewharre,	<i>a house</i>
Whennua,	<i>a high island</i>
Motu,	<i>a low island</i>
Toto,	<i>blood</i>
Aeve,	<i>bone</i>
Aeo,	<i>flesh</i>
Mae,	<i>fat</i>
Tuea,	<i>lean</i>
Huru-huru	<i>hair</i>
Eraow,	<i>a tree</i>
Ama,	<i>a branch</i>
Tiale,	<i>a flower</i>
Huero,	<i>fruit</i>
Etummoo,	<i>the stem</i>
Aaa,	<i>the root</i>
Eiherre,	<i>herbaceous plants</i>
Oopa,	<i>a pigeon</i>
Avigne,	<i>a paroquet</i>
A-a,	<i>another species</i>
Mannu,	<i>a bird</i>
Mora,	<i>a duck</i>
Mattow,	<i>a fish-hook</i>
Toura,	<i>a rope</i>
Mow,	<i>a shark</i>
Mahi-mahi,	<i>a dolphin</i>
Mattera,	<i>a fishing-rod</i>
Eupea,	<i>a net</i>
Mahanna,	<i>the sun</i>
Malama,	<i>the moon</i>
Whettu,	<i>a star</i>
Whettu-euphe,	<i>a comet</i>
I	Erai,

Erai,	<i>the sky</i>
Eatta,	<i>a cloud</i>
Miti,	<i>good</i>
Eno,	<i>bad</i>
A,	<i>yes</i>
Ima,	<i>no</i>
Paree,	<i>ugly</i>
Paroree,	<i>hungry</i>
Pia,	<i>full</i>
Timahah,	<i>heavy</i>
Mama,	<i>light</i>
Poto,	<i>short</i>
Roa,	<i>tall</i>
Nehenne,	<i>sweet</i>
Mala-mala,	<i>bitter</i>
Whanno,	<i>to go far</i>
Harre,	<i>to go</i>
Arrea,	<i>to stay</i>
Enoho	<i>to remain</i>
Rohe rohe,	<i>to be tired</i>
Maa,	<i>to eat</i>
Inoo,	<i>to drink</i>
Ete,	<i>to understand</i>
Warrido,	<i>to steal</i>
Worridde,	<i>to be angry</i>
Teparahi,	<i>to beat</i>

The natives are afflicted with the erysipelas, and other cutaneous eruptions of the scaly kind, very nearly approaching to a leprosy. A few had virulent ulcers upon different parts of their bodies, but they were not much regarded by those who were afflicted with them, for they were left entirely without application.

The management of the sick is the department of the priest, whose method of cure consists principally of prayers and ceremonies. Upon visiting his patient he repeats certain sentences, which seem to be set forms designed for the occasion, and also plaits the leaves of the cocoa-nut into different shapes, some of which he fastens to the fingers and toes of the diseased, and leaves a few branches of the *thespecia populnea*, called E'midho: the ceremonies are repeated till the patient recovers or dies. If the former takes place, the remedies, they say, cured him; if he dies, the disease was incurable.

Their skill in surgery, to judge from the dreadful scars sometimes seen, may be supposed to be very great.

Their intercourse with the inhabitants of Europe has, however, already entailed upon them that dreadful curse which avenged the inhumanities committed by the Spaniards in America, the venereal disease.

The religion of these people appeared like the religion of most other countries, involved in mystery. The religious language is different from that which is commonly used.

From what could be collected, these people suppose every thing in the universe either originally or derivatively to be produced by the conjunction of two persons. One of these original

beings they call *Taroataihetoomoo*, and the other, whom they imagine to have been a rock, *Tepapa*. A daughter of these was called *Tetowmatatayo*, the year, or thirteen months collectively, which they never mention but upon this occasion; and she, with the common father, produced the months, and these propagated the days: the stars they imagine partly to be the immediate offspring of the first pair, and partly to have increased among themselves; and they have the same idea with regard to the different species of plants. Another progeny of *Taroataihetoomoo* and *Tepapa*, they suppose to be an inferior race of deities, or *Eatuas*. Two of these *Eatuas*, they pretend, at a remote period of time, inhabited the globe, and were the parents of the first man. This man, their common ancestor, when born, they say, was round like a ball, but that his mother carefully drew out his limbs, and having fashioned him into his present form, she called him *Eotbe*, which means *finished*. He being prompted by universal instinct to propagate his species, and being unable to find any other female than his mother, he begot upon her a daughter, and with this daughter other daughters, for many generations, before there was a son; a son, however, being at length produced, he, with his sisters, peopled the universe.

The first progenitors had also a son called *Tane*. *Taroataihetoomoo*, or the supreme deity, they call the causer of earthquakes; but their prayers are more usually addressed to
Tane,

Tane, whom they imagine takes a greater part in the affairs of the world.

Their numerous subordinate deities, or Eatuas, are of both sexes: the men worship the male, and the women the female; and they have respective morais, to which the other sex is not admitted; though they also have morais to which both have access. The office of priest is performed by men, to both sexes, but each sex has its priests.

They believe in the immortality of the soul, at least that it exists in a separate state, and that there are two situations of different degrees of happiness, somewhat like our heaven and hell: the most exalted situation they call *Tavirua l'eraï*, the other *Tiaboboo*. However, they are not considered by them as places of reward and punishment, but as receptacles for different ranks of mortals; the first is for their principal people, the other for those of an inferior class; not supposing that their actions here any way influence their future state, or indeed that they are at all regarded by their deities. So that their religion is at least disinterested, if it does not influence their morals; and their expressions of reverence and adoration, whether by words or actions, arise only from a humble sense of their own inferiority, and the perfection of divine superiority.

Their priesthood is claimed by heritance; their priests or tahowas are numerous, and consist

sist of all ranks of people ; however, the chief is generally the younger brother of a good family, and they respect him next to their kings. They have the greatest share of knowledge, which chiefly consists in knowing the names and ranks of the several eatuas, or subordinate divinities, and the opinions relative to the origin of things, which have been preserved traditionally among the order in detached sentences, of which an incredible number is often repeated by some of them, though scarce any of the words made use of in their common dialect occur in this repetition.

The priests are also superior to the rest of the people in respect to navigation and astronomy ; and indeed the name Tahowa signifies a man of knowledge. There being priests of every class, they officiate among that class only to which they belong : the inferior class is never called upon by those of superior rank, nor will the priest of the superior class officiate for any of the inferior rank.

According to what could be observed in regard to marriage in this island, it is nothing more between the man and woman, than an agreement, which the priest has nothing to do with. It appears sometimes to be pretty well kept, though the parties often separate by mutual consent, and then a divorce takes place with as little ceremony as the marriage.

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Though the priests have no benefit that accrues from a nuptial benediction, there are two operations which they have appropriated, and from which they derive considerable advantages, these are tattowing and circumcision, though neither of them have any thing to do with religion. The tattowing has been already described; and circumcision has been adopted merely from cleanly motives; though indeed it cannot properly be called circumcision, the prepuce not being mutilated by a circular wound, but only slit through the upper part, to prevent a contraction over the glans. Neither of these can be performed by any but a priest, and to be without either is deemed the greatest disgrace: so that they may be considered as a claim to surplice fees like our marriages and christenings, which they pay cheerfully and liberally, according to the rank and abilities of the parties or their friends.

The morai, already mentioned, is both a burying-ground and a place of worship, and in this particular they also much resemble our churches. They approach the morai with such reverence and humility that disgraces the Christian, not because he looks upon any thing there as sacred, but because he worships an invisible divinity there, for whom he always expresses the profoundest homage and most humble adoration, through neither hopes of reward or fear of punishment. When an Indian is going to worship at the morai, or brings his offering to the altar, he uncovers his body to
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the waste, and his looks as well as attitude sufficiently express the disposition of mind with which they correspond.

It could not be perceived that these people were, in any instance, guilty of idolatry; at least they worship nothing that is the work of their hands, nor any part of the creation that is visible. This island indeed, and some others that lie near it, have a particular bird, either a heron or a king's fisher, to which they pay great regard, and have a notion that they indicate good and bad fortune, as we have of the swallow and robin-red breast. They call them *catua*, and never kill or molest them; yet they never approach them with any act of adoration, or address them with any petition.

Though it cannot be said that these people, who are totally ignorant of the art of writing, and consequently the recording of laws, have a regular form of government, yet there is established among them a subordination, that resembles very much the early state of every European nation under the feudal system, which secured liberty to a few in the most licentious excess, and upon the rest entailed the most abject slavery.

Their orders are, *Earee rahie*, which answers to king; *Earee*, baron; *Manabouni*, vassal; and *Toutou*, villain. There are two *Earee rahie* in this island, one is the sovereign of each of the peninsulas, which it consists of; and

and he is treated by all ranks with great respect, but does not appear to have so much power as the Earees exercised in their own districts : nor did the English once see the sovereign of Obereonoo, while they were in the island. The Earees are lords of one or more of the districts which the peninsulas are divided into, and there may be about one hundred in the whole island of them : they divide their territories amongst the Manahounies, each cultivating his part which he holds under the baron. The lowest class seem to be nearly under the same circumstances as the villains in feudal governments, and are called Toutous : they do all the laborious work, and cultivate the land under the Manahounies, who are nominal cultivators only for the lord ; they fetch wood and water, catch fish, and dress the victuals, under the direction of the mistress of the family.

Each of the Earees keeps a kind of court, and a great number of attendants, who are generally the younger brothers of their own tribe ; some of whom hold particular offices, but the English could not tell of what nature exactly. They called one the *Eowa no l'Earee*, and another the *Whanno no l'Earee*, who frequently came to the English with messages. The court of Tootahah was the most splendid of these Earees, which might indeed reasonably be expected, as he administered the government for Outou, his nephew, who lived upon his estate, and was Earee-rahie of Obereonoo.

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The child of the baron, or Earee, as well as that of the sovereign, or Earee-rahie, succeeds, as soon as it is born, to the title and honours of the father : so that a baron, who was yesterday called Earee, and was approached with the usual ceremonies, would be reduced to the rank of a private man, as soon as his wife was delivered of a child, the respect which had been paid to the father being transferred to the child, if it is suffered to live, though the father shall continue possessor and administrator of his estate. Probably the societies called Arreoy were formed by means of this custom.

Whenever there is a general attack made upon the island, every district under the command of an Earee is under a necessity of furnishing its proportion of soldiers for the common defence. The number furnished by the principal districts amounted to six thousand six hundred and eighty, according to Tupia's account.

Upon these occasions, the united force of the whole island is commanded in chief by the Earee-rahie. Other little differences between two Earees, are decided by their own people, without disturbing the general tranquility.

They make use of slings for weapons, which they use very dexterously ; pikes headed with the stings of sting-rays, and clubs about six or seven feet in length, made of a very hard heavy wood. They are said to fight with these weapons

pons very furiously, which is very probable, giving no quarter to either man, woman, or child, who is unfortunate enough to fall into their hands during the combat, or for some hours afterwards, till their passion has subsided, which is very violent, though not lasting.

While the Endeavour was there, the Eareerahie of Obereonoo was in perfect amity with the Earee-rahie of Tiarreboo, the other peninsula, though he called himself the king of the whole island: this, however, caused no more jealousy in the other sovereign, than the title of King of France, assumed by our king, does in his most Christian Majesty.

In so rude a government, it is not to be supposed that distributive justice should be administered regularly; and indeed, where so little opposition of interest is, in consequence of the facility which every appetite and passion is gratified with, there cannot be many crimes. They are thieves, that is certain, but as no one can be much injured or benefited by theft, the punishments made use of in other countries to restrain it, are unnecessary here. Indeed, the gentlemen were told by Tupia, that adultery is sometimes committed; and that when the parties are caught in the fact, it is punished sometimes with death in the first heat of resentment, but otherwise the female receives only a beating. There being no law to enforce punishment, nor any magistrate to take it into hand, it is seldom inflicted, except the strongest happens

happens to be the injured party. The chiefs, however, sometimes punish those who are immediately under them, for committing faults against each other, and even those who are subservient to others.

July the 13th, the English parted with their friends, and made an easy sail, with fine weather, in the course of which Tupia informed them, that four of the neighbouring islands, known by the names of Huaheine, Ulietea, Otaha, and Bolabola, were not above one or two days sail from Otaheite; and that several refreshments were to be met with there in great plenty; but having perceived from the hills of Otaheite, an island to the northward, which he called Tethuroa, the captain determined to stand that way first, to make a closer survey of it. It lies N. half W. eight leagues distant from the northern extremity of Otaheite, upon which the transit had been observed, and which they called Point Venus, for that reason. It proved to be a small low island, and they were told by Tupia, that it had no fixed inhabitants, but was visited occasionally by the inhabitants of Otaheite, who went thither sometimes for a few days to fish: they therefore spent no more time in a farther examination of it, but went in search of Huaheine and Ulietea, which he said was as large as Otaheite, and well peopled.

In the morning about eight o'clock, on the 16th, they were close in with the north-west
part

part of the island Huaheine, and had above 80 fathom depth of water. Some canoes very soon came off, but the people seemed timid, keeping at a distance, till they discovered Tupia, and then they came nearer. The king of the island and his wife were in one of the canoes, and after many assurances of friendship, their majesties, with some others, came on board. They were struck with amazement at first, and were astonished at every thing that was shewed to them; yet they made no inquiries, but seemed satisfied with what was offered to their notice; their curiosity excited them no farther, though it was natural to suppose a building of such novelty and magnitude as the ship must contain variety of objects worthy notice. As soon as they became more familiar, the captain was made to understand, that the king's name was Oree, and he proposed that they should exchange names, as a mark of friendship. Accordingly he was called Cookee, for so he pronounced the captain's name, and the captain was named Oree, for the time they stayed together. These people resembled very much those of Otaheite, in person, dress, language, and every thing else, except that they would not steal, as was asserted by Tupia.

In the afternoon the Endeavour came to an anchor in an excellent but small harbour on the west side of the island, which the natives call Owharre, secure from all winds, clear ground, and eighteen fathom water. The

captain immediately went ashore, accompanied by Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Mr. Monkhouse, Tupia, King Cooke, and some other of the natives, who had been ever since the morning on board. As soon as they landed, Tupia stripped himself as low as the waist, and requested Mr. Monkhouse would do the same: he then sat down in presence of a great number of the natives, who were assembled together in a large house or shed; a house here consisting only of a roof supported upon poles, the same as those at Otaheite, the rest standing behind by his desire. He then began an oration, which continued about a quarter of an hour, and the king, who stood over against him, every now and then answered what seemed to be set responses. During this prayer or harangue, he delivered at ^{several} ~~separate~~ times, a black silk neckcloth, two handkerchiefs, two small bunches of feathers, some beads, and some plantains, as presents to their Eatua, or God. He received in return for these, for the gentlemen's Eatua, a hog, two small bunches of feathers, and some plantains, which he ordered to be carried on board the ship. As soon as these ceremonies were over, which the gentlemen imagined to be the ratification of a treaty between them, the assembly broke up; and Tupia repaired immediately to one of the morais to offer his oblations.

The next morning, going ashore again, they walked up the hills, where they found every
production

production exactly the same as those of Otaheite, except that the clay and rocks seemed to be more burnt. The houses were neat, and the boat-houses very large; one of them measured fifty paces in length, ten in breadth, and twenty-four feet in height; its form was a pointed arch, resembling those of our old cathedrals, supported on one side by twenty-six, and on the other by thirty posts, about two feet in height, and one in thickness, upon most of which were carved, in a rough manner, the heads of men, and several devices of fancy, somewhat like those which we see sometimes in old books, printed from wooden blocks. The flat part of the country abounded in bread-fruit, and cocoa-nut trees; however, in some places, there being salt swamps, and lagoons, nothing was produced.

On the 18th they went ashore again, but had not the advantage of Tupia's company, he being too much engaged with his friends: however, they took his boy, Tayeto, and Mr. Banks went to take a farther view of a kind of chest or ark, which before had engaged his attention; the lid of which was neatly sewed on, and thatched with palm-nut leaves; it was supported on little arches of wood, very neatly carved, and fixed upon two poles: the poles were seemingly for removing it from place to place, as our sedan chairs are managed: in one end of it was a square hole, in the centre of which was a ring that touched the sides, leaving the angles open, so as to form

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a round

a round hole within a square one. The first time this coffer was seen by Mr. Banks, he supposed that something was within, from the aperture at the end being stopped with a piece of cloth, which he left untouched : but now the cloth being taken away, he looked into it, and found it empty. The great similitude is remarkable between this repository and the Ark of the Lord among the Jews ; but it is still more so, that upon enquiring of the boy what it was called, he said, *Ewbarre no Eatua*, the *House of the God* : however, he could give no account of its signification or use. They had now commenced a kind of traffic with the natives, which went on but slowly ; for when they offered any thing, not one of them would depend upon his own judgment, but waited for the opinions of twenty or thirty people, which caused great loss of time. Nevertheless, they obtained eleven pigs, and determined to try the next day for more.

The next day, therefore, for three hatchets they procured three large hogs ; and as they intended to sail after dinner, King Oree, and some others, came on board to take leave of them. The captain gave the king a small plate of pewter, on which was indented this inscription : “ His Britannic Majesty’s ship “ Endeavour, Lieutenant Cook commander, “ 16th July, 1769, Huaheine.” The captain gave him also some medals or counters, like the coin of England, struck in the year 1761, with some other things ; and he promised

mised never to part with any of them, particularly the plate. This the captain thought as lasting a testimony of his having first discovered this island, as any he could leave there. They now set sail, about half an hour after two in the afternoon, having dismissed our visitors well satisfied.

This island seems to be a month forwarder than Otaheite in its productions, for we found the cocoa-nuts full of kernel, and some of the new bread-fruit fit to eat. The inhabitants make a food of the cocoa-nuts, by mixing them with yams, which they call poc. They are both scraped fine, and put into a wooden trough, having incorporated the powder, to which a number of hot stones are added, this mixture makes an oily kind of hasty pudding, that the crew relished very well, especially when fried. Not more than eleven or twelve new plants were here discovered by Mr. Banks; some insects were found, and a scorpion of a species which he had not before seen.

The inhabitants are larger and stouter than those of Otaheite. One of the men measured six feet three inches and an half high; yet they are so lazy, that Mr. Banks could not get any of them to go up the hills with him, saying, that the fatigue would kill them if they did. The women were fairer than those of Otaheite, and in general more handsome, though none were equal to some individuals. Less curiosity and timidity seemed to

appear amongst them ; for, as it has been observed, they made no enquiries on board the ship ; when a gun was fired, they were indeed frightened, but did not fall down as those at Otaheite used to do, when the English first arrived among them. However, we can easily account for this difference upon another principle ; these people had not seen the Dolphin, but those at Otaheite had. The report of a gun in one was connected with the idea of instant destruction : to the other, nothing was dreadful in it but the appearance and the sound, as they had never experienced its power.

It was found that Tupia had commended the natives beyond their merit ; for when the gentlemen were ashore, one of them was detected in thieving, and seized by the hair, upon which the rest, instead of running away, as the people of Otaheite would have done, assembled together, and made an inquiry into the matter in question. But a reason may be assigned for this also, without allowing them to have superior courage ; they knew nothing of the consequence of European resentment, which the natives of Otaheite had experienced in many instances very fatally. However, it must be acknowledged to their honour, that as soon as they understood what had happened, they discovered strong tokens of disapprobation, and ordered the thief to be severely chastised.

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They now sailed for the island of Ulietea, which lies S. W. by W. distant from Huaheine seven or eight leagues. They were within three leagues of the shore, on the eastern side, at half an hour after six in the evening. Accordingly, in the morning on the 20th, they stood in, and anchored with soft ground, and two-and-twenty fathom of water.

Two canoes soon came off with the natives, who brought each of them a woman and a pig. They supposed the woman to be a mark of confidence, and the pig they took for a present; both which they received with proper acknowledgments, and complimented each of the ladies with a spike nail and some beads, which very much pleased them. Tupia, who had always expressed much fear of the men of Bolabola, told the gentlemen, that this island having been made a conquest of by them, if they stayed here they would certainly come down next day and fight them. In consequence of this they went on shore without delay, while they had the day before them.

They landed in company with Tupia, who introduced them with the same ceremonies that he had made use of at Huaheine. The captain then hoisted an English jack, and took possession of this and the three neighbouring island, Huaheine, Otaha, and Bolabola, which they could see from thence, in the name of his Britannic Majesty. After this they walked to a great morai, called Tapodeboatea,

boatea, which they found very different from those of Otaheite, consisting only of four walls, about eight feet high, of coral stones, some of which were extremely large. These walls inclosed an area of about five and twenty yards square, which was filled up with smaller stones: many planks were set up an end upon the top of it, and were carved in their whole length. They found an altar, or Ewhatta, at a small distance, upon which lay a hog of about eighty pounds weight, very nicely roasted, which had been the last oblation or sacrifice. Here were also four or five Ewharrehono-Eatua, or houses of God, like that which they had seen at Huaheine. Mr. Banks put his hand into it, and found a parcel about five feet in length, and one in thickness, wrapped up in matts, through several of which he broke a way with his fingers; but at length coming to one which was made of the fibres of the cocoa-nut, he found it impossible to tear it, being so firmly plaited, and therefore was forced to desist, especially as he observed that what he had already done offended his new friends very much. They then went to a long house not far distant from thence, where, among rolls of cloth, and other things, they found the model of a canoe, about three feet long, and eight human jaw-bones tied to it. They were informed that these were trophies of war, like the scalps among the Indians of North America.

Continuing their walk along the shore, at a little distance they saw another Ewharrehono-Eatua,



A Mori or Burial-place.

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Alphonse de Lamartine

Eatua, and a tree of the fig kind, such as Mr. Green had seen at Otaheite; it was in great perfection, the circumference of the trunk, or rather congeries of the roots, were forty-two paces.

On the 24th the Endeavour put to sea, but was very near striking on a rock, many of which, in this neighbourhood, are as steep as a wall.

The harbour or bay is called by the people here Oopoa, and is capable of holding any number of shipping. It extends very near the whole length of the east side of the island, and is defended by a reef of coral rocks: the southernmost opening in this reef, or channel, by which the Endeavour entered into the harbour, is in width little more than a cable's length; it lies off the eastermost point of the island, and may be known by another small woody island, which is a little to the south-east of it, called by the natives Oatara. There are two other islets, between three and four miles north-west from that island, which make part of the reef, and are in the same direction; these are called Opururu and Tamou. The other channel into the harbour lies between these, which is a full quarter of a mile wide, and through this the Endeavour went out. Farther to the north-west are still some other small islands, near which, it is said, there is another small channel into the harbour; but this is only report.

In the afternoon of the 25th, Otaha bore N. 77. W. and they were within a league of it, intending to visit Bolabola, notwithstanding Tupia's apprehensions. About a mile from shore, to the northward of the south end of that island, on the east side of it, are two small islands, called Toahoutu and Whennuai. Between these islands, Tupia affirmed, there was a channel, leading into a very good harbour, within the reef; and this opinion was confirmed by appearances.

About noon, on the 27th, the peak of Bolabola bore N. 25 W. and the north end of Otaha, N. 80 W. distant three leagues. At six next morning they were near the entrance of the harbour on the east side of Otaha, which has been just spoken of. The captain sent off the master in a long-boat, in which went Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, in order to traffic with the natives, who before night purchased three hogs, twenty-one fowls, and as many yams and plantains as the boat would contain. They thought plantains a more useful refreshment even than pork; for they served the ship's company, when boiled, instead of bread, and were the more acceptable, as now their bread was so full of vermin, that notwithstanding all the care they took, they sometimes had twenty of them in their mouths at a time, every one of which tasted as hot as mustard. The island, to all appearance, was more barren than Ulitea, but its produce was of the same kind. The natives also resembled in every respect

respect those of the other islands : these were not many in number, but they flocked about the boat from all quarters, wherever she went, bringing whatever they had to sell with them. The account the natives received of the strangers from Tupia, made them pay them the same compliments as they do towards their own kings, which was, to uncover their shoulders, and wrap their garments round their breasts : and they were so cautious to prevent their people from neglecting it, that a man exhorted them, and gave the word to every one he met, to behave with proper decorum.

Upon the boat's return, the master said, that every thing was proper for our reception ; that the anchorage was good, and with a clear ground, from twenty-five to sixteen fathoms water.

On the 30th, at eight o'clock in the morning, they discovered an island, which bore from them N. 63 W. distant about eight leagues ; at which time the peak of Bolabola bore N. half E. distant three or four leagues. Tupia called this island Maurua, and said that it was small, surrounded wholly by a reef, and had no harbour for shipping ; but that it was inhabited, and bore the same produce as the rest of the islands. There is an elevation in the middle, that may be discerned at ten leagues distance.

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In the morning of the 2d of August, when the tide turned, they moored in twenty-eight fathom, with a sandy bottom, and many of the natives came off to the ship with hogs, fowls, and plantains, which they procured upon their own terms.

The captain then went on shore in search of a proper place to get ballast and water, both which he found suitable to his desire.

Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander spent this day on shore very much to their satisfaction; all the natives seemed to fear and respect them, at the same time placing in them the greatest confidence, behaving as if conscious that it was in their power to do them mischief, without the least propensity of doing it. They were surrounded by men, women, and children, who followed them wherever they went, without the least rudeness: so reverse were they to it, that whenever any dirt or water happened to be in the way, the men vied with each other to take them over on their backs. The principal people received them in an entire new manner. As they proceeded, those who followed them rushed forward as soon as they got to a house, and hastily entered it before them, forming a lane sufficiently wide, through which the gentlemen were to pass. When they entered, those who had preceded them they found ranged on each side of a long matt, which was spread upon the ground, and the family sitting at the farther end of it. They found some
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very young women or children, in the first house, dressed extremely neat, who kept their station, expecting they would come up to them and make them presents, which was done with the greatest pleasure. The children were very pretty, and dressed as well as any they had ever seen. A girl about six years old was one, whose gown, or upper garment, was red; a large quantity of plaited hair decorated her head, an ornament which they call tamou, and on which they set the greatest value. Her seat was at the upper end of a mat thirty feet in length, upon which, notwithstanding the crowd, none of the spectators presumed to set a foot; and she leaned upon the arm of a good looking woman about thirty, who seemed to be her nurse. The gentlemen went up to her, and as soon as they came near, she held out her hand to receive the beads which they intended for her; but this was done with as good a grace as would become any princess in Europe.

The gratification which the people received by the presents made to these girls, caused them to fix their whole attention on obliging Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander; and in one of the houses they were entertained with a dance, by the master's order, different from any that they had seen. This dance was performed by one man, who placed upon his head a large cylindrical piece of wicker-work or basket, about four feet long, and eight inches in diameter, which was faced with feathers, perpendicularly placed, with the tops bending for-

wards : it was edged round with shark's teeth, and the tail-feathers of tropic birds. After putting on this head-dress, which they call a whow, he began to dance, moving slowly, and often turning his head in such a manner, that the top of his high wicker cap described a circle, and sometimes tossing it so near the faces of the spectators as to make them start back : this was reckoned a very good joke among them, and always produced a peal of laughter, especially when it was aimed at one of the strangers.

On the 3d, the gentlemen went to the northward, along the shore, which was in an opposite direction to that of the route Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander had taken the preceding day, with an intent to purchase stock, which they always found cheaper at their houses, than at the market. In the course of this walk, they were detained two hours by a company of dancers, during all which time it afforded them great entertainment. The dancers were two women and six men, with three drums. Tupia told the gentlemen, that they were people of the greatest distinction in the island, for altho' they were perpetually going from place to place, they did not take any gratuity from the spectators, like the little strolling companies of Otaheite. The heads of the women were ornamented with a considerable quantity of tamou, or plaited hair, which was wrapped round the head, and adorned in several parts with flowers of the cape jessamine, which were
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with much taste stuck in, and made a very elegant head-dress. Their necks, shoulders, and arms, as well as the breasts, to the parting of the arm, were naked; beneath that they were covered with black cloth, which sat very close. Next the arm, at the side of each breast, was placed a plume of black feathers, much in the same manner as nosegays or bouquets are worn by our ladies. A quantity of cloth plaited very full rested upon their hips, which reached up to the breast, and fell down into long petticoats below, and quite concealed their feet. This they managed with as much dexterity as our opera-dancers could have done: the plaits above the waist were white and brown alternately; the petticoats below were entirely white.

They advanced sideways in a regular step, keeping exact time to the drums, which beat briskly and loud: they began soon after to shake their hips, giving a very quick motion to the folds of cloth that lay upon them, which was continued through the whole dance in some degree, though the body was thrown into different postures, sometimes sitting, sometimes standing, and sometimes resting on their knees and elbows: at the same time the fingers also are moved with a quickness scarcely to be imagined. The chief part, however, of the dexterity of the dancers, and the entertainment of the spectators, consisted in their attitudes and gestures, the wantonness of which is beyond description.

One of these girls had three pearls in her ear, one of which was very large, but so foul that it was of little value ; the two others were as big as a middling pea, and clear, of a good colour and shape, but spoiled by the drilling. Mr. Banks would have purchased them almost at any rate, but the owner could not be persuaded to part with them on any account ; the value they set upon their pearls being equal to what they would fetch with us, in the state these were in.

Between the dances of the females, a kind of dramatic interlude was performed by the men, which was a medley of dialogue and dancing, but the gentlemen could not understand the subject, not being acquainted with the language.

Some of the gentlemen, on the 4th, saw a much more regular entertainment in the dramatic way, which was divided into four acts.

Tupia had often said, that he had large possessions in this island, which he had been deprived of by the inhabitants of Bolabola, and he now pointed them out in the very bay where the ship was at anchor. The inhabitants confirmed this when the gentlemen went on shore, and shewed them several districts or whennuas, which they declared to be his right.

The captain received on the 5th, a present of three hogs, some fowls, several pieces of cloth,

cloth, the largest he had seen, being fifty yards long, which they unfolded and displayed so as to shew it to the best advantage ; also a considerable quantity of plantains, cocoa-nuts, and other refreshments, from Opoony, the formidable king, or, in the natives language, Earee-rahie, of Bolabola : a message was received at the same time, that he was now upon the island, and intended to pay the captain a visit the next day.

In the interim, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander went upon the hills, with several of the Indians, who conducted them a pleasant way, to such a height, that they easily saw the other side of the island, and the passage through which the ship had passed the reef between the little islands of Opururu and Tamou, when they the first time landed upon it. Upon their return they saw the Indians exercising themselves at what they call erowhaw, which is pitching at a mark with a kind of light lance, headed with hard wood ; though they seem very fond of this amusement, they do not excel in it, for not above one in twelve hit the mark, which was at about twenty yards distance, and was the bole of a plantain-tree.

On the 6th, expecting the visit of the great king, the gentlemen all staid at home, but were disappointed ; however, they had much more agreeable company, for he sent three very pretty young females to demand something in return for his present. The gentlemen imagined

gined he was afraid to trust himself on board the ship, or that he thought his messengers would obtain a more valuable return for his hogs and poultry than he himself could do : however, the gentlemen did not regret his absence, and they were very well pleased with their guests.

As the great king would not come to the gentlemen, they determined, in the afternoon, to go to him. They expected to see a young and vigorous chief, with a meaning countenance and an enterprising spirit : instead of whom, they found a poor feeble wretch, withered and decrepit, half blind with age, and so stupid that he seemed to have scarce understanding enough to know that the gentlemen might be gratified either by hogs or women. He received the gentlemen without state or formality, and they made him their present, which he accepted, and gave a hog in return. They found his principal residence was at Otaha ; and as they told him that they intended to go thither the next morning in their boats, and that they should be glad of his company, he promised to go with them.

Accordingly, in the morning early, the captain set out with both the pinnace and long-boat for Otaha, and some of the gentlemen went with him, and called upon Opoony, who was in his canoe ready to join them. Upon their landing at Otaha, Mr. Cook made him a present of an ax, which he imagined might in-
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duce him to encourage his subjects to help the English with provisions; but they were greatly disappointed, for after staying with him till noon, they could not get a single article. They then proceeded, in the pinnace, to the north point of the island, having sent the long-boat another way. In their way they picked up half a dozen hogs, as many fowls, and some plantains and yams. After which they viewed and sketched the harbour on this side of the island, and then made the best of their way back with the long-boat, which joined them soon after it was dark; and they got on board the ship about ten o'clock at night.

Having been necessarily so long detained at Ulietea, by the carpenters in stopping the leak, they determined to give up their intention of going on shore at Bolabola, especially as it seemed difficult to be done.

On the 14th Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander accompanied Mr. Gore in the pinnace and set off in order to land on an island they saw, which Tupia told them was called Oheteroa. Upon their approach towards the shore, the natives were perceived to be armed with long lances, and our boat stood along the coast, with an intent to land, when they got round a certain point; the natives therefore, probably, imagined them to be afraid. The natives on shore were in number about sixty, and were all sitting down upon the shore, except two, who were sent forward to observe the motions of
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those in the boat. These men, after keeping a-breast of her some time, leaped into the water, and swam towards her, but were soon left behind, and several more did the same afterwards.

Having made the circuit of the island with the ship and the boats, and found that there was neither harbour nor anchorage about it, and that the hostile disposition of the natives would render it impossible to land without bloodshed, Mr. Cook determined to give it up, there being no motive worth while risking life.

The natives were lusty and well made, somewhat browner than those they had left: they had black marks under their arm-pits, about as broad as the hand, the edges of which formed an indented line; they had also circles of the same colour round their arms and legs, but not so broad, and were not marked on any other part of the body.

Their dress, and the cloth of which it was made, was very different from any that had been before seen. The materials were the same as those which the cloth is made of in the other islands, and most of that which the English saw was dyed of a bright but deep yellow, and covered on the outside with a kind of varnish, either red, or of a dark lead colour; it was again painted over this ground in stripes of many different patterns, with amazing regularity, in the manner of our striped silks in England; the red was striped with black, and the lead-colour

colour with white. The habit they wore was a short thick jacket of this cloth, which reached as low as their knees; it was of one piece, and had a hole in the middle of it, stitched round with long stitches, different from any that had been seen before: through this hole the head was put, and that which hung down was confined by a piece of yellow cloth or sash to their bodies, which passing round the neck behind, was crossed upon the breast, and then brought round the waist like a belt, which passed over another of red cloth; so that their appearance was very gay and warlike. Some had caps ornamented with the tropic bird's feathers, which have been described before; and some had a piece of white or lead-coloured cloth wound about the head in the form of a small turban.

Their weapons were long lances, made of the etoa, a very hard wood; they were well polished and sharpened at one end; some were almost twenty feet long, though not above three fingers thick: they had also a weapon which was both club and pike, made of the same wood, about seven feet long; this also was well polished, and sharpened into a broad point at one end. They have mats folded up many times, which they place under their clothes from the neck to the waist, and serve them for shields. Their weapons are capable of much less mischief than those which were seen at the other islands. Every thing that was seen here was superior in its kind to any the English had before seen; the cloth was of a bet-
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ter colour in the dye, and was much neater painted ; the clubs were cut and polished better, and the canoe was very richly ornamented, though a small one, and the carving was in a better manner executed : among other decorations belonging to this canoe, there was a line of small white feathers, which hung from the head and stern on the outside, and were thoroughly wetted by the spray, at the time the gentlemen saw them.

They were told by Tupia, that at the distance of three days sail to the north-east, there was an island called Manua, Bird Island. He, however, was most desirous of their sailing to the westward, describing several islands that he had visited in that direction. The island which was farthest to the southward, that he knew any thing of, he told them, lay at the distance of about two days sail from Oteroah, and was called Moutou : but he had been informed by his father, he said, there were to the southward of that some islands. After all, the captain was determined to search for a continent, and stand southward, and take the islands in their way, if he should happen to fall in with any.

October 8th, they anchored on the north-west side of a bay, before the entrance of a small river, the sides of which are very high white cliffs : the middle is low land, with hills rising behind gradually, one above another, and

and terminating in a chain of mountains which seemed to be far inland.

The captain went on shore in the evening, with Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, and a party of men. They had both the pinnace and yawl with them, and landed on the east side of the river, which was in this place about forty yards broad. There were some natives on the west side, with whom the captain wanted to speak; but the river not being fordable, he went over in the yawl. As soon as they came near the people who were assembled, they all ran away. However, the English walked up to some huts about two or three hundred yards from the water-side. Being at some distance from the boat, four men, armed with long lances, rushed from the woods, and running up to the boat, would certainly have cut her off, if the people in the pinnace had not seen them, and called to the boys who had been left in the yawl, to drop down the stream: the boys obeyed instantly, but being pursued closely by the natives, the cockswain of the pinnace, who had the care of the boats, fired a musquet over their heads; this made them stop and look round, but they soon renewed their pursuit, brandishing their weapons in a threatening manner: upon this the cockswain fired a second musquet over their heads, but they took no notice of this discharge; and one of them lifting up his spear to dart it at the boat, fired another piece, which shot him dead. When he fell, the three others stood motionless.

less for some time, as if petrified with astonishment : as soon as they recovered, they went away, dragging the dead body after them, which however they soon left, that they might get off the sooner. At the report of the first fire, the gentlemen made the best of their way back to the boat ; and as they were crossing the river, they saw the body lying dead upon the ground. They found, upon examination, that he had been shot through the heart. He was a middle-sized man, of a brown complexion, but not very dark ; and one side of his face was tattowed in spiral lines, of a very regular form : he was covered with a fine cloth, of a new manufacture, and it was tied on exactly according to the representation in Valentyn's Account of Abel Tasman's Voyage, vol. iii. part 2. page 50. His hair was tied also in a knot on the top of his head, but without a feather. They immediately returned to the ship, where they could hear the people talking on shore with great earnestness, and in a very loud tone.

Upon the natives appearing in an hostile manner, Tupia told them that the English would be obliged to kill them if they proceeded to any farther violence. Notwithstanding, in a few minutes, Mr. Green happening to turn about, one of them seized his hanger, and retiring to a little distance, exulted with a shout, and waved it round his head : the others now began to be very insolent, and the English observed more coming over to them
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from the opposite side of the river: it was therefore thought necessary to repress them, and Mr. Banks fired at the man, with small shot, who had taken the hanger, at about fifteen yards distance: as soon as he felt the shot, he ceased his cry, but continued to flourish the hanger over his head, at the same time retreating slowly to a greater distance. Upon which Mr. Monkhouse fired at him with ball, and he instantly fell. The main body now, who, upon the first discharge, had retired to a rock in the middle of the river, began to return: two that were near to the man who had been shot, ran up to the body; one took his weapon of green talc, and the other attempted to secure the hanger, which Mr. Monkhouse prevented just in time. Those who had retired to the rock were now advancing, so that three of the English fired upon them with small shot, which made them swim back to the shore; and it was observed, upon their landing, that two or three of them were wounded. They went slowly up the country, and the English took to their boats.

The captain found no place where he could land, a dangerous surf beating upon every part of the shore; but he perceived two canoes coming in from the sea, one under sail, and the other worked with paddles. This he thought a favourable opportunity to get some of the natives into his possession without mischief, those in the canoes being probably fishermen and unarmed. Accordingly he disposed the

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boats so as to intercept them in their way to the shore: they were soon perceived by the people in the canoe that was paddled, and by making to the nearest land they escaped; the other sailed on till she discovered the English, when the people on board struck their sail, and took to their paddles, by which means she outran the boat. However, Tupia called out to them to come along side, and promised them safety; but they preferred trusting to their paddles rather than his promises, and continued to make off with all their might. A musquet was then fired over their heads, with a view of making them surrender or leap into the water. As soon as the piece was fired, they ceased paddling; and they all, being seven in number, began to strip, as was thought, to jump overboard; but this was a mistake, for they immediately were determined not to fly, but to fight; and when the boats came up with them, the Indians began to attack them with their paddles, with stones, and other offensive weapons that were in the boat, so resolutely, that the English were forced to fire upon them in their own defence, and unhappily four were killed; the other three, who were boys, the eldest about nineteen, and the youngest about eleven, immediately leaped into the water. The eldest swam with great vigour, and resisted every attempt that was made to take him into the boat by every possible effort; but he was at last overpowered, and the other two were also taken up.

No sooner were these poor wretches in the boat, than they squatted down, expecting, no doubt, to be put to death instantly : but the English were as expeditious as possible in convincing them of the contrary ; they gave them clothes, and every other testimony of kindness that might engage their good-will, and remove their fears. It is not wonderful that the sudden joy of these young savages, at being delivered unexpectedly from the fear of death, and tenderly used by those whom they imagined would have instantly sacrificed them, surmounted the concern for their lost friends, and was expressed strongly in their countenances as well as their behaviour. Their suspicions and fears were entirely removed before they got to the ship ; they were reconciled to their situation, and in high spirits, and when they came on board, they eat very heartily of bread. Their questions and answers were pertinent, and when the gentlemen's dinner was served up, they were willing to taste every thing they saw : among several other things, the salt pork pleased them the most. At sunset they each eat very eagerly a large quantity of bread, and drank above a quart of water : after which they went to sleep with great seeming content, upon the beds which were made them upon the locker. During the night, however, they sighed often and loud ; but Tupia, who was generally upon the watch to comfort them, got up, and by soothing made them easy and cheerful, insomuch that they sung a song with a surprising degree of taste ;

the tune was solemn and slow, like those of our Psalms. They had intelligent and expressive countenances, and the middlemost, who was about fifteen, had a fine open aspect, and an easy deportment. The names of the two eldest, who were brothers, were Taahourange and Koikerange, and the name of the youngest was Maragovete. In the way to the ship, after they had taken these boys into the boat, they picked up out of the water a large piece of pumice-stone, which was a proof that there either is, or has been a volcano in this part of the world.

In the morning of the 10th, they were cheerful, and eat another hearty meal; the English then dressed them, and adorned them with bracelets, anklets, and necklaces, in their own way; and the boat being got ready, they were told that they were going to be put ashore: they seemed much pleased at this; but upon perceiving that they were going ashore at the first landing-place near the river, their countenances changed, and they begged that they might not be set ashore there, because they said the inhabitants were their enemies, who would kill and eat them. This disappointed the English much, because they were in hopes that the report and appearance of the boys would be of service to themselves. An officer was already sent on shore, with the marines, and a party of men to cut wood, which made the captain determine to land near the place, and not to abandon the boys when they got ashore, if they
were

were willing to stay ; but to send them in the evening to that part of the bay to which they pointed, and which they said was their home. Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, and Tupia, being with the captain, they landed with the boys, and crossing the river, the boys seemed unwilling at first to leave them ; but at length they suddenly changed their mind, and took their leave, not without a struggle which caused them to shed tears. As soon as they were gone, the gentlemen proceeded along a swamp, with an intent to shoot some ducks, there being great plenty, and four of the marines attended them, walking upon a bank that commanded a prospect of the country. They had not gone on above a mile, before these men called out to the gentlemen, and told them, that a considerable body of the Indians was in sight, and coming on at a great rate. Hearing this, they drew together, and were determined to make the best of their way to the boats : they had hardly begun to put this into execution, when the three Indian boys suddenly started from some bushes, where they had hid themselves, and again claimed protection. The gentlemen received them readily, and repaired to the beach, as the clearest place, walking briskly towards the boats. The natives were in two bodies ; one ran along the bank, which the marines had quitted ; the other went round by the swamp, so that the gentlemen could not see them : when the Indians perceived the English all together in a body, they slackened their pace, but still followed in

a gentle walk : their having slackened their pace was a fortunate circumstance for the English as well as for them ; for when the English came to the river-side, where they expected to find the boats that were to carry them over to the wood-cutters, they saw the pinnace at least a mile from her station, having been sent to pick up a bird which the officer on shore had shot ; so that the little boat was obliged to make three trips before they could join the rest of the party. As soon as they had formed themselves on the other side, the Indians came down, not as was expected, in a body, but by two or three at a time, all armed, and in a little time their number increased to about two hundred. The English now despaired of pacific terms ; finding that their small arms did not keep the Indians in awe, and that the ship was at too great a distance to reach the place with a shot, they resolved to re-imbark, lest they should be embroiled in another quarrel, and cost more of the Indians their lives. Accordingly they advanced towards the pinnace, which was now returning, when one of the boys cried out suddenly, that his uncle was among the people who had marched down to them, and desired the gentlemen would stay to talk with them. With this they complied, and a parley commenced immediately between Tupia and the Indians ; during which the boys held up the things which had been given them, as tokens of the gentlemen's liberality and kindness ; but neither of the boys would swim over to them, nor any of them to the boys.

The

The body of the man who had been shot the day before still lay upon the beach ; the boys seeing it close to the English, went up to it, and covered it with some of the clothes which they had received from the gentlemen : and presently after a single man, unarmed, who proved to be the uncle of the youngest of the boys, swam over to the English, with a green branch in his hand, which was concluded to be an emblem of peace, as well here as at Otaheite. Tupia received his branch, and gave it to the gentlemen, who made the Indian many presents ; they also invited him to go on board the ship, which he declined ; they therefore left him, and were surprized to find that his nephew, and the two other young Indians, chose rather to go with them than with the natives. As soon as the English had retired, he gathered another green branch, and approached the dead body with it, walking sideways, with many ceremonies, and then threw it towards the corpse. When this was done, he went back to his companions, who were sitting down upon the sand to observe the issue of his negotiation : they directly gathered round him, and continued above an hour in a body, without taking any farther notice of the English. The gentlemen's curiosity was greater than the Indians, for they observed them with their glasses from on board the ship, and saw some of them cross the river upon a kind of raft, or catamarine, and four of them carry off the dead body which the boy had covered, upon a kind of bier, and over which
the

the ceremony of the branch had been performed by the uncle.

Tupia was desired, after dinner, to ask the boys, if they had now any objection to going ashore where they had left the uncle, the body having been carried off, which was a ratification of peace, as it was understood ; they said they had not ; and the boat being ready, they got into it with great alacrity : when the boat came to land, they also went willingly ashore ; but presently after she put off, they returned to the rocks, and walking into the water, entreated earnestly to be taken again on board ; but the people in the boat could not comply, having positive orders to the contrary. The gentlemen were very attentive to what passed on shore, keeping a constant watch with their glasses ; and they saw a man pass the river upon a raft, and fetch the boys to a place where were assembled forty or fifty of the natives, who closed round them, and continued there till sun-set : upon looking again, when they saw them in motion, they could distinguish plainly their three prisoners, who left the rest, coming down to the beach, and having waved their hands towards the ship three times, they ran nimbly back to join their companions, who walked on leisurely towards that part which the boys had pointed to as their home : the gentlemen therefore judged that no mischief would happen to them, especially as they went off in the clothes which had been
given

given them, which the gentlemen plainly could perceive.

When it was dark, loud voices, as usual, were heard on shore in the bottom of the bay, the meaning of which never could be found out.

October the 11th, at six o'clock in the morning, the Endeavour weighed, and stood away from this inhospitable and unfortunate place, to which the captain gave the name of Poverty Bay, and which is called by the natives Taoneroa, or Long Sand, not having afforded them a single article, except a little wood. It lies in latitude 38. 42. S. and longitude 181. 36. W. it is in the form of an horse-shoe.

They lay becalmed in the afternoon, which being perceived by the people on shore, several canoes put off, and came within a quarter of a mile of the vessel; but would not come nearer, though Tupia exerted all the powers of his lungs in endeavouring to persuade them to it, and promising that they should not be hurt. They now saw another canoe coming from Poverty Bay, with only four people in it, one of whom they had seen in their first interview upon the rock. This canoe, without taking the least notice of the others, or stopping, came directly along side the vessel, and they got the Indians on board with very little persuasion. The rest soon followed them, and
there

there were seven canoes, and about fifty men about the ship. The gentlemen made them all presents very liberally; yet they were so desirous to have still more of the English commodities, that they parted with every thing they had, even the clothes from their backs, and the paddles from their boats. They had but two weapons among them, and these were the instruments of green talc, shaped somewhat like a pointed battledore, with a short handle and sharp edges; they called them *pa-too-patoo*; they were well contrived for close fighting, and would certainly split, at a single blow, the thickest scull.

After these people had recovered themselves from their first dread, which, notwithstanding their resolution in coming to the ship, had thrown them into some confusion, the gentlemen inquired after the poor boys; and were informed that they were well, and at home; and that the inducement to venture on board proceeded from the account which the boys had given of the kindness with which they had been treated, and the wonders that the ship contained.

They shewed every sign of friendship to the English while they were with them, and invited them to go back to their old bay, or to a small cove, which they pointed out, that was somewhat nearer; but the captain preferred prosecuting his discoveries to going back, having

ing reason to imagine that he should find a better harbour than any he had seen yet.

The canoes put off about an hour before sun-set, with the few paddles they had reserved, with which they could scarcely get on shore; but by some means they left three of their people behind: upon which the English hailed them; but none of them would return to take them on board; at which the gentlemen were much surprised; but they were still more astonished to observe that the Indians who were deserted did not seem uneasy at their situation, but entertained them with singing and dancing in their manner, and after supper went quietly to bed.

Soon after it was dark, a light breeze springing up, the Endeavour steered along the shore under an easy sail till midnight, and then brought to, after which it soon fell calm; being now some leagues distant from the place where the canoes had left them, at day-break the Indians perceived it, and were seized with consternation and terror, lamenting their situation in loud complaints and many tears. Tupia, with much difficulty, pacified them; and the next morning about seven o'clock, a light breeze springing up, they continued to stand along the shore south-west. Luckily two canoes came off about this time, and made towards the ship: however, they stopped at a little distance, and seemed unwilling to trust themselves nearer. The three Indians were
agitated

agitated very much in this state of uncertainty, and urged their countrymen to come along side of the ship, with the utmost impatience and eagerness. Tupia interpreted what they said, and the gentlemen were astonished to find, that they assured the people in the canoes, the English did not eat men. Seriously the gentlemen began now to believe that this horrid custom prevailed among them; for what the boys had said was looked upon as a mere hyperbolical expression, proceeding from fear. At length one of the canoes ventured to come close to the ship; and an old man came on board, who appeared to be a chief by the finery of his garment, and the superiority of his weapon, being a patoo-patoo, made of bone, that, as he said, came from a whale. He soon went away, and took the three Indians with him, very much to the satisfaction of all parties.

In steering along the shore, at noon, they came to a small island, which the natives call Teahowray, and which Mr. Cook named the Island of Portland, from the great resemblance it bore to Portland in the English Channel. It is about a mile from a point on the main; but there is a ridge of rocks, which seem to extend nearly, if not quite, from one to the other.

In continuing their course, they saw the natives, in great numbers, assembled as well upon Portland Island as the main: they could
also

also distinguish several spots of cultivated ground; some appeared to be fresh turned up, and lay like ploughed land, in furrows, and some had plants upon them. They saw also high rails in two places, upon the ridges of hills, like what they had seen at the north-east head of Poverty Bay, upon the peninsula: as they were only ranged in lines, and not so as to inclose an area, they were at a loss to find out their use, and therefore imagined them to be the effect of superstition.

The island now was within a mile of them, making in white cliffs, and a spit of low land, of a considerable length, running from it towards the main. There were vast numbers of people sitting on the sides of these cliffs, who looked at the ship with a fixed attention; and it is probable that they observed some hurry and confusion on board, while the ship was getting clear of the shallow water and broken ground, from which they might infer that those on board were in distress or alarmed. It was imagined that they wished to take advantage of the situation of the English, for five canoes full of men, and well armed, were put off with the greatest expedition: they came so near, and shewed so hostile a disposition, by shouting, brandishing their lances, and using threatening gestures, that the English were in some pain for their small boat, which was still employed in sounding; they therefore fired a musquet over the natives, who finding no harm had come to them, seemed to

be rather provoked than intimidated, and therefore a four-pounder was fired wide of them, charged with grape-shot: this was more effectual, for they all rose up and shouted upon the report of the piece, and instead of continuing the chace, after a short consultation, they went away quietly.

Being at anchor, they had two more canoes come off to them, but after throwing presents to the men on board of them, they went off well pleased, Tupia not being able to persuade them to come on board the ship.

The 14th, in the morning, they had a view of the inland mountains, upon which the snow still was lying: the country near the shore was low, and not fit for culture, though in one place they could discern something yellow, which had much the appearance of a corn-field, yet was perhaps nothing more than some dead flags, which are pretty common in swampy places. They saw at some distance groves of trees, which appeared high and tapering, and not being above two leagues from the cod which is south-west of the great bay, in which they had been coasting for the two last days, the captain hoisted out the pinnace and long-boat in search of fresh water; but just as they were a-going to put off, they saw several boats coming from the shore full of people, and therefore the captain did not think it safe for them to leave the vessel. About ten o'clock, five of these boats drawing together, as if to hold

hold a consultation, made up to the ship, having on board between eighty and ninety men, and four more came after them at some distance, as if to sustain the attack: when the first were within about a hundred yards of the ship, they began their war song, and brandishing their pikes, prepared for combat. No time was now to be lost, for if the English suffered them to attack, they must have come under the disagreeable necessity of using their fire-arms against them, which they were very loth to do. They therefore ordered Tupia to acquaint them, that the weapons of the English, like thunder, would destroy them in a moment; that the English would convince them immediately of their power, by directing their effect so as not to hurt them; but that if they persisted in any hostile attempt, they would be forced to use them for their own defence. A four pounder, loaded with grape-shot, was then discharged wide of them, which produced the desired effect; the report, the flash, and particularly the shot, which spread a great way in the water, so intimidated them, that they began to make off as fast as possible: however, Tupia calling after them, and assuring them, that if they would quit their weapons they should be received kindly, the men in one of the boats left their arms on board of another, and came under the ship's stern. The English gave them several things, and should have undoubtedly prevailed upon them to come on board, if the other canoes had not come up, and threatened the English again in the usual

manner: at which the people who had come unarmed to the ship were very much displeased, and they all went away soon after.

At eight in the morning, on the 15th, being a-breast of the point, several fishing boats came off to the ship, and sold them some stinking fish: they had no better, and the English were willing to trade with them at any rate. Little Tayeto, Tupia's boy, was, with some others, placed over the ship's side, to hand up what was bought; and one of the Indians, watching his opportunity, seized him suddenly, and dragged him down into their canoe: two of them held him down, and the others, with great activity, paddled her off, the rest of the canoes making after her as fast as possible: upon this the marines, who were upon deck under arms, were ordered to fire; they directed the shot to that part of the canoe which was most distant from the boy, and rather wide of her, being willing rather to miss the rowers than to hurt him. It however happened, that one man dropped, upon which the others let go the boy, who leaped instantly into the water, and swam towards the ship; a large canoe pulled round immediately, and followed him, but some musquets, and a great gun, being fired at her, she gaye up the pursuit. The ship was brought to, and a boat being lowered, the poor boy was taken up unhurt, but so terrified, that for some time he seemed to be deprived of his senses. Some of the gentlemen, who traced the canoes to shore
with



An Arched Rock on the Coast of New Zealand

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with their glaffes, faw three men carried up the beach, who appeared to be either dead, or very badly wounded. The captain called the cape off which this tranfaction happened, Cape Kidnappers.

As foon as Tayeto had got over his fright, he brought Tupia a fish, and told him that he intended it as an offering to his eatua, or god, in gratitude for his efcape : his piety was commended by Tupia, but he ordered him to throw the fish into the fea, which he accordingly did,

Nothing worth notice happened from the 15th till the 18th, in the evening, when being abreast of the peninsula within Portland Island, called Terakako, a canoe came off from shore, and overtook the fhip with much difficulty : on board of the canoe were five people, two of whom appeared to be chiefs, and the reft fervants : with very little invitation the chiefs came on board, and ordered the others to remain in the canoe. The gentlemen were as kind to them as poffible, and they were thoroughly fatisfied : after going down into the cabin, they told the gentlemen that they had determined to ftay on board till the next morning : but this was an honour neither expected nor defired ; the captain remonftrated againft it ftrongly, telling them, that it would not be proper on their account, as the fhip would probably be the next morning at a great diftance from where fhe then

was. They still persisted in their resolution, and the captain was in a manner obliged to comply; as a necessary precaution, however, he proposed taking their servants also on board, and hoist their canoe into the ship, to which they made no objection, and it was done accordingly. From the countenance of one of these chiefs, which was the most open and ingenuous of any ever seen, the captain very soon entertained the most favourable opinion of him. Every thing they saw was examined with great curiosity and attention by them, and such little presents as the gentlemen made them were thankfully received; but they could get neither of them to eat or drink, but their servants were voracious in point of eating. These men, it seemed, had heard of the kindness and liberality shewn to their countrymen who had been before on board, yet the gentlemen thought they placed in them that confidence which shewed an extraordinary instance of their fortitude. At day-light the captain made sail, and at seven in the morning he brought to again, and sent away their guests with their canoe, who were surprized to find themselves so far from home.

The Endeavour this day passed a remarkable head-land, which captain Cook named Gable-end-Foreland.

On the 20th, the weather being fair, in the evening, the boats were ordered out again, and Mr. Cook landed, with Mr. Banks and
Dr.

Dr. Solander. The natives received them in a very amicable manner, and behaved with great attention not to offend them: they particularly took care not to appear in great bodies; the inhabitants of two or three houses only, or one family, were generally together, to the number of fifteen or twenty, consisting of men, women, and children. They sat upon the ground, not advancing towards the gentlemen, but inviting the gentlemen to them, by a kind of beckon, with moving one hand towards the breast. The gentlemen gave them several things as tokens of their friendship; and in walking round the bay they found two small streams of fresh water. The friendly behaviour of the people, added to this discovery, determined the captain to stay at least a day, that they might fill their empty casks, and give Mr. Banks an opportunity of surveying the country.

On the 21st, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander ranged the bay, found many plants, and shot some beautiful birds. They visited several houses of the natives, and saw in some respect their manner of life: being no ways reserved, they shewed the gentlemen every thing which they requested to see: if they were found at their meals, the approach of the strangers never interrupted them. Their food, at this time of the year, consisted of fish, with which they eat the root of a kind of fern, instead of bread. They scorch them over the fire, and then beat them with a stick, till the bark and
dry

dry outside fall off; the remaining part is a soft substance, somewhat clammy and sweet, not unpleasing to the taste, but being mixed with three or four times its quantity of strings and fibres, renders it rather disagreeable; for though they were swallowed by some; they were spit out by the far greater number, who kept baskets under them to receive the rejected part of what had been chewed, which looked like tobacco in the same state. It is certain they have plenty of excellent vegetables in other seasons; but they had no tame animals among them except dogs, which were very ugly and small. Some of their plantations, which Mr. Banks saw, were as well tilled, and in as good condition, as even the gardens of the most curious people among us: in these places were some gourds, sweet potatoes, and cocos, or eddas, which are well known and much esteemed both in the East and West Indies. The gourds were set in small hollows, or dishes, much as in England; the sweet potatoes were planted in small hills, ranged in rows, and in quincunx, all laid with the greatest regularity by a line; and the cocos were planted upon flat land, but none appeared yet above ground. These plantations were of different extent, from one or two acres to ten: altogether comprized, there appeared to be in the whole bay from 150 to 200 acres in cultivation, though an hundred people were never seen by the English. Each district was generally fenced in with reeds, which were fixed

fixed so close together that the smallest animal could scarcely get between.

The females were plain, and by painting their faces with red ocre and oil they appeared more so, which being generally wet upon their cheeks and foreheads, easily came off, and the noses of those who thought fit to salute them shewed what they had been doing: by the noses of several of Capt. Cook's people, they were no way averse to such familiarity. However, they were as great coquets as any of the most fashionable ladies in Europe, and the young ones as wanton as possible. A petticoat, with a girdle underneath it, was wore by each of them: the petticoat was made of the blades of grass highly perfumed, and to the girdle hung a small bunch of the leaves of some fragrant plant, which was the innermost veil to their modesty. The faces of the men were not painted so generally, yet the English saw one whose whole body, and even his garments, were rubbed over with dry ocre; keeping a piece constantly in his hand to renew the decoration in any part where it might, as he imagined, become deficient. They were not equal to the natives of Otaheite in personal delicacy, as they could not bathe so often for the coldness of the climate; but the English saw one instance of cleanliness in which they exceeded them: every house, or every little cluster of three or four houses, was furnished with a necessary, so that the ground was every where

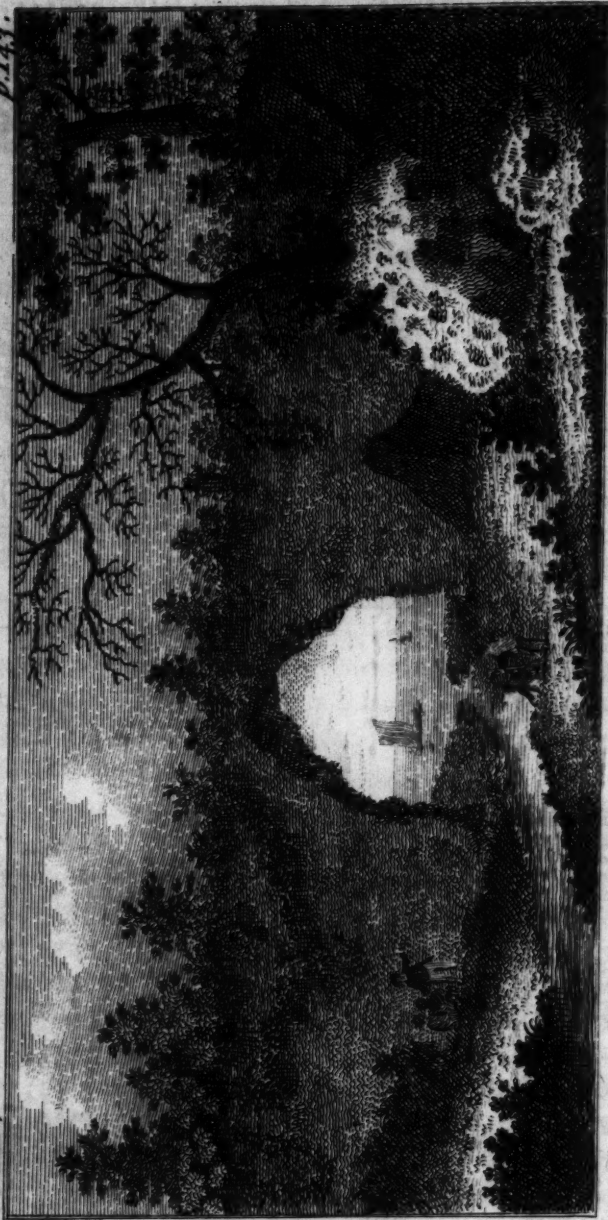
where clean. Also the offals of their food, and other litter, were piled up in regular dung-hills; which they might make use of at a proper time for manure.

On account of the surf it was exceedingly difficult to get water on board, so that the captain determined to stay no longer at this place; therefore the next morning about five o'clock he weighed anchor and put to sea.

In their course, some of the natives came on board, and informed the captain, that in a bay which lay to the southward, where there was no surf, he might get excellent water. Accordingly the captain sent two boats, properly equipped, to examine the place, and was confirmed in what the Indians had reported as soon as they returned. About one o'clock the ship came to an anchor, and many canoes came off immediately from the shore, who traded very honestly for Otaheite cloth and glass bottles, which they were very fond of.

The next morning Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander went on shore to gather plants, and saw several things worthy of notice. There were many houses in the vallies that seemed to be wholly deserted, the people living in a kind of sheds, very slightly built on the ridges of the hills. The hills on each side of the vallies were very steep; and as the gentlemen were walking in one of them, they were struck suddenly with the sight of a very extraordinary
natural

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A perforated Rock in Tolago Bay

natural curiosity ; this was a perforated rock through its whole substance, which formed a rude but stupendous arch or cavern, directly opening to the sea : this aperture was seventy-five feet long, twenty-seven broad, and five and forty high, commanding a prospect of the bay, and the hills on the opposite side, which were seen through it, and opening upon the view all at once, produced an effect far superior to any contrivance of art.

On their return to the watering-place in the evening, they met an old man, who shewed them their military exercises with the lance and patoo-patoo, which are the only weapons they make use of. Their lance is from ten to fourteen feet long, made of a very hard wood, and sharp at both ends ; the patoo-patoo was the same as that already described. He set up a post for his enemy, to which he advanced, brandishing his lance, with a most furious aspect : when it was supposed to have been pierced by his lance, he ran with his patoo-patoo at it, and falling upon the upper end of it, which represented the head of his adversary, he laid on with such strength, striking many blows, that one of them was sufficient to have split the scull of an ox. By this method of fighting it was natural to infer, that in this country there is no quarter given in their battles.

The 25th, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander went again on shore to search for plants ;
during

during which time Tupia staid with the water-ers : among other Indians who came down to them, was a priest, with whom Tupia had a very learned conversation.

Being ashore on the 26th, Dr. Solander purchased a boy's top of the natives, exactly shaped like those which children play with in England ; and they gave the gentlemen to understand that it was to be whipped in order to make it spin. Mr. Banks, in the interim, went ashore at the watering-place, and climbed a hill, which was at a little distance, to see a fence of poles, which the gentlemen had perceived from the ship, and which had been much the subject of speculation. It was an extreme steep hill, and the wood made it almost inaccessible ; yet he reached the place, close by which he saw many houses that had been deserted by their inhabitants on some particular account. The poles seemed to be about sixteen feet high, which were placed in two rows, with a space of about six feet between them, and the poles of each row were about ten feet distant from the other. The lane between them was covered with sticks, that were on each side set up sloping towards each other from the top of the poles, like the roof of a house. This rail-work, and a ditch that was parallel to it, was carried about a hundred yards down the hill, in a kind of curve ; but the gentlemen could not guess for what purpose.

They were entertained at the watering-place, by their desire with their war-song, in which the women joined, with a countenance most horribly distorted, rolling their eyes, thrusting out their tongues, and often fetching loud and deep sighs; notwithstanding all was done in very good time.

On the 28th, being ashore upon an island that lies to the left hand of the bay, they saw the largest canoe that they had met with yet; she was sixty-eight feet and a half in length, five broad, and three feet six in height; she had a sharp bottom, and consisted of three trunks of trees hollowed, the middle-most being the longest: the side planks were in one piece, and sixty-two feet long. They were not badly carved in bass relief; and the head was adorned with still richer carving. There also was a larger house than any they had yet seen; but it seemed yet unfinished, being full of chips. The wood work was squared so even and smooth, that it was concluded they must have very sharp tools among them. The sides of the posts were carved in a masterly manner, after their whimsical taste, preferring seemingly spiral lines and distorted faces: as these carved posts appeared to have been brought from some other place, such work is of great value among them, in all probability.

On the 29th early in the morning, having got on board their wood and water, and a large quantity of excellent celery, which here is in

great plenty, and which proved a strong antiscorbutic, capt. Cook unmoored and put to sea.

The natives call this bay Tolaga; it is moderately large, and has from 7 to 13 fathom water, with a clean sandy bottom and good anchorage; and is sheltered from all winds except the north east. It lies in latitude $38^{\circ} 22'$ S. and on the south point lies an high but small island so near as not to be distinguished from the main. At the entrance into the bay, near the north end of the island, are two high rocks; one is round like a corn-stack, but the other is long and perforated in several places so as to appear like the arches of a bridge. Within these rocks is the cove where they filled their water-casks and cut their wood. There is a pretty high rocky island off the north point of the bay; and about a mile without it are some rocks and breakers.

The ridges of the hills here produce scarce any thing but fern; but the sides are most richly clothed with wood and verdure of different kinds, intermixed with little plantations. They found in the woods above twenty different sorts of trees, and carried specimens on board of each; but they were altogether unknown to every one among them. The tree which they used for firing was not unlike maple, and produced a whitish gum. They met with another sort of it of a deep yellow, which they thought might be useful in dying; and they also found one cabbage tree, which they cut down
for

for the cabbages. This country abounds with plants, and the woods with great variety of birds, exquisitely beautiful, and which none of them had the least knowledge of. The soil both of the hills and valleys is sandy and light, and very fit for the production of all kinds of roots; though they saw none except yams and sweet potatoes.

Before the ship left the bay, the gentlemen cut upon one of the trees near the watering-place the ship's name, and that of the commander, with the date of the year and month when they were there; and, after displaying the English colours, capt. Cook took possession of it in form in the name of his Britannic majesty king George the Third.

On the 18th of November, captain Cook was abreast of a very conspicuous promontory, where there stood many people, who seemed to not regard the ship, but talked together with great earnestness. Half an hour after this, several canoes put off from different places, and came towards the ship; upon which the inhabitants on the point also sent off a canoe, and about twenty of them came up in her with the rest. When two of these canoes, which contained about sixty men, came near enough to make themselves heard, they sung their war-song; but seeing that the ship took little notice of it, they threw a few stones at her, and then rowed off towards the shore. Captain Cook

was in hopes that he had now done with them, but in a short time they returned, as if with a fixed resolution to provoke the ship to battle, singing their song as they had done before. Tupia on his own accord went to the poop, and began to expostulate: he told them, that the ship had weapons on board which would destroy them in a moment; and that, if they ventured to attack her, the captain would be obliged to use them. Upon this their weapons were flourished, and they cried out in their language, "come on shore, and we will kill you all:" "Well, said Tupia, but why should you molest us while we are at sea? as we do not desire to fight, we shall not accept your challenge to come on shore; and here can be no pretence for a quarrel, the sea being no more your property than the ship's." Tupia's eloquence, tho' it greatly surpris'd the gentlemen, had no effect upon these people, who very soon renewed their battery: a musquet was then fired thro' one of their boats, and by dint of this mode of argument they immediately fell astern and left the ship.

About three o'clock, on the 21st, having the tide of ebb, captain Cook weighed, and made sail, till eight in the evening, when he came to an anchor again: early in the morning of the 22d he made sail with the first ebb, and kept plying till the flood obliged him once more to come to an anchor. As he had now only a light breeze, he went in the pinnace,

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accompanied by Dr. Solander, to the western shore; but saw nothing worthy of notice.

Many canoes were about the ship during captain Cook's absence, and Mr. Banks being on board, traded with the natives: they bartered their cloaths and arms for paper chiefly, and behaved very friendly and honestly. But while some of them were below with Mr. Banks, one of the young ones who was upon the deck stole a half minute glass which was in the binnaele, and was detected just as he was carrying it off. Mr. Hicks, the commanding officer on board at that time, took it into his head to punish him, by giving him a dozen lashes with a cat-o'-nine-tails; and accordingly ordered him to be taken to the gang-way, and tied up to the shrouds. When the other Indians who were on board perceived this, they attempted to rescue him; and being resisted, called for their arms, which were handed up from the canoes, and one of their people attempted to come up the ship's side. Mr. Banks hearing a bustle, came hastily upon the deck with Tupia to see what had happened. The Indians flew directly to Tupia, who, finding Mr. Hicks inexorable, could only assure them, that nothing was intended against the young man's life, but that it was necessary as an offender he should be punished, with which they seemed to be satisfied; as soon as the affair was explained, the punishment was then inflicted, and as soon as it was over, an old man among the spectators, who was imagined to be his father, gave him

a hearty beating, and sent him down into his canoe. Upon which all the canoes dropped astern, and the Indians said, that they were afraid to come near the ship any more; however, after much persuasion, they ventured back again, but they had no longer that cheerful confidence, and their stay was short; indeed, they promised at their departure, to return with some fish, but they were seen no more.

In the evening of the 25th, seven large canoes came off to the ship with about two hundred men; some of them came on board, and expressed a knowledge of them.

On the 29th, near four hundred of the natives crowded about the ship in their canoes, and some of them were admitted on board: captain Cook gave one, who seemed to be a chief, a piece of broad cloth, and distributed some trifling presents among the rest. Some of these people had been about the ship when she was off at sea, and knew the power of our fire-arms, for when they saw a gun, it threw them into manifest confusion: under this impression they traded very fairly; but some of them in one of the canoes took an opportunity when the gentlemen and people of the ship were at dinner to tow away the buoy: a musket was fired over them without effect, they then endeavoured to reach them with some small shot, but they were out of reach: by this time they had got the buoy into their canoe, and captain Cook was obliged to fire a musket at them with
ball,

ball, which hit one of them, and they immediately threw the buoy over board: a round shot was then discharged over them, which struck the water and went ashore. Some of them landed, who ran about the beach, as we imagined, in search of the ball. Tupia called to them, and assured them that they should be safe while they were honest, and with some persuasion, many of them returned to the ship, and behaved extremely well.

Captain Cook went with the pinnace and yawl, manned and armed, accompanied by Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, and landed upon an island, which was about three quarters of a mile distant: the canoes, which were about the ship, did not follow them upon their leaving her, which was thought a good sign; but as soon as the gentlemen landed, they crowded to different parts of the island, and came on shore. Captain Cook and the gentlemen were in a little cove, and in a short time were surrounded by two or three hundred people, some coming from behind the heads of the cove, and others appearing on the tops of the hills: every man of them was armed, but coming on in so confused and straggling a manner, the gentlemen scarcely suspected they meant them any harm, and were determined that hostilities should not begin on their side. The company marched towards them, and then drew a line upon the sand between them and the ships company, which they were made to understand, was not to be passed by them: they continued quiet at

first, but their weapons were held ready to strike, and they were rather irresolute than peaceable. While captain Cook and his company were in this state of suspense, another party of Indians came up, and as their number increased, growing bolder, they began the usual dance and song; however, they still delayed the attack, but a party ran to each of our boats, and attempted to draw them upon land; this, with some of the people's pressing in upon our line, seemed to be the signal: the situation of the gentlemen became now too critical for them to remain longer inactive, captain Cook therefore discharged his musket, which was loaded with small shot, at one of the forwardest, and Mr. Banks and two of captain Cook's men fired immediately afterwards: this made them retreat a little in some confusion, but one of the chiefs, who was at about twenty yards distance, rallied them, and running forward waving his patoo-patoo, called loudly to his companions, and led them to the charge. Dr. Solander then fired at this champion, who stopped short upon feeling the shot, and immediately after ran away with the rest: they did not upon this disperse, but got together upon a rising ground, and wanted seemingly some leader of resolution to renew their attack. As they were now beyond the reach of small shot, the company fired with ball, but none of them taking place, they still continued in a body, and in this situation captain Cook and company remained about a quarter of an hour: the ship in the mean while discovered

vered a greater number of Indians than the company could who was ashore, and bringing her broad-side to bear, intirely dispersed them, by firing a few shot over their heads, only two of the Indians were hurt with the small shot in this skirmish, and not a single man killed, which would not have been the case if captain Cook had not restrained his men, who were impatient to destroy them. When all was quiet, and the company was gathering celery, which grew here in great plenty, an old Indian, who proved to be the chief, that captain Cook had presented with a piece of broad cloth in the morning, came out of a cave with his wife and his brother, and in a supplicating posture put themselves under their protection. They spoke kindly to them, and the old man then told the gentlemen that he had another brother, who was one of those that had been wounded by the small shot, and begged to know with great concern if he would die. Captain Cook assured him that he would not, and at the same time put into his hand both a musket ball and some small shot, describing the different effects of each. After this they took courage, and sat down by the gentlemen, and as tokens of their perfect amity, they made them presents of such trifles as captain Cook and the rest happened to have about them.

They re-imbarked soon after in their boats, and having rowed to another cove in the same island, climbed a neighbouring hill, from which they had an extensive view of the country.

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The prospect was very romantic and uncommon ; it consisted of innumerable islands, which formed as many harbours, where the water was as smooth as a mill-pool : they also saw many towns, scattered houses, and plantations, the country being much more populous than any they had seen. One of these towns was very near them, from which many of the natives advanced, taking great pains to shew the company that they were unarmed, and in their countenances and gestures expressing great humility and meekness. In the interim some of the captain's people, who, when the Indians were to be punished for a fraud, assumed the inexorable justice of a Lycurgus, took it into their heads to break into one of their plantations, and dig up some potatoes : for this offence captain Cook ordered each of them to be flogged, after which two of them were discharged ; but the third, insisting that it was no crime for an Englishman to plunder an Indian plantation, though it was a crime in an Indian to defraud an Englishman of a nail, he was ordered back into his confinement, from which he was not released till he had received six lashes more.

On the 30th, there being a dead calm, and no probability of their getting to sea, the captain sent the master, with two boats to sound the harbour ; and all the forenoon had several canoes about the ship, who traded in a very fair and friendly manner. In the evening they went ashore upon the main, where the people received them

them very cordially ; but they found nothing worthy of notice.

In this bay they were detained by contrary winds and calms several days, during which time their intercourse with the natives was continued in the most peaceable and friendly manner, they being frequently about the ship, and the gentlemen ashore, both upon the islands and the main. In one of their visits to the continent, an old man shewed them the instrument they use in staining their bodies, which resembled those that were employed for the same purpose at Otaheite. They saw also the man who was wounded in attempting to steal their buoy: the ball had passed through the fleshy part of his arm, and grazed his breast ; he seemed to be in a fair way of getting over it. They saw also the brother of the old chief, who had been wounded with small shot in their skirmish: the shot had struck his thigh obliquely, and though several of them were still in the flesh, the wound seemed to be attended with neither danger nor pain. They found among their plantations the *morus papyrifera*, of which these people, as well as those of Otaheite, make cloth ; but the plant seems here to be rare, and they saw no pieces of the cloth large enough for any use but to wear by way of ornaments.

One day having landed in a very distant part of the bay, the natives all ran away, except one old man, who accompanied captain
Cook

Cook and the rest of the company, wherever they went, and seemed much pleased with the little presents that were made him. They came at last to a little fort, built upon a rock, which at high water was surrounded by the sea, and accessible by a ladder only: They perceived that this old man eyed them with a kind of restless solicitude as they approached it, and upon their expressing a desire to enter it, he told them that his wife was there: he saw that their curiosity was rather increased by this intelligence, and after some hesitation, he said, if they would promise to offer no indecency, he would accompany them: this was readily agreed to and, they followed him. The ladder consisted of steps fastened to a pole, but they found the ascent both difficult and dangerous. When they entered they saw three women, who burst into tears of terror and surprize, as soon as they saw the company: some kind words, and a few presents, soon put them into good humour, and removed their apprehensions. They examined this house, and by his interest two others, which were all that the fortification contained, and having distributed a few more presents, they with mutual satisfaction parted.

At four o'clock in the morning of the 5th, of December, they weighed, with a light breeze, but it being variable with frequent calms, they made little way. They kept turning out of the bay till the afternoon, and about ten o'clock they were suddenly becalmed, so that
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the ship would neither wear nor stay, and the tide or current setting strong, she drove towards land so fast, that before they could take necessary precautions for her security she was within a cable's length of the breakers; and about an hour afterwards, just as the man in the chains had cried "seventeen fathom," the ship struck. The shock threw the whole ship's company into the utmost consternation; Mr. Banks, who was stepping into bed, ran hastily up to the deck, and the man in the chains called out "five fathom;" by this time, the rock on which they had struck being to windward, the ship went off without having received the least damage, and they soon got into twenty fathom.

This rock lies half a mile W.N.W. of the northernmost or outermost island on the south-east side of the bay. They had light airs from the land, with calms, till nine o'clock the next morning, when they got out of the bay, and a breeze springing up at N. N. W. stood out at sea.

This bay lies on the west side of Cape Bret, and the captain named it the Bay of Islands, from the great number of islands which line its shores, and form several harbours equally safe and commodious, where there is room and depth for any number of shipping. That in which they lay is on the south west side of the south westernmost island, called Matuaro, on the

south east side of the bay. The Capt. made no accurate survey of this bay, being discouraged by the time it would take up; he thought also that it was sufficient to be able to affirm, that it afforded good anchorage, and refreshment of every kind. It was not the season for roots, but they had plenty of fish, most of which, however, they bought of the natives, for they could catch very little themselves. When they shewed the natives their seine, which is such as the King's ships are generally furnished with, it was laughed at, and in triumph their own was produced, which was indeed of an enormous size, and made of a kind of very strong grass; it was in depth five fathom, and by the room it took up, it could not be less than three or four hundred fathom in length. In this part of the country, fishing seems to be the chief employ of life: about all their towns a great number of nets, laid in heaps like hay-cocks, covered with a thatch to keep them from the weather, and they scarcely entered a house but they saw some of the people employed in making them. The fish they procured here were sharks, sting-rays, sea-bream, mullet, mackrel, and some others.

The inhabitants in this bay are far more numerous than in any other part of the country that they had before visited; it did not appear to them that they were united under one head, and though their towns were fortified, they seemed to live together in perfect amity.

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It is high water in this bay at the full and change of the moon, about eight o'clock, and the tide then rises from six to eight feet perpendicularly. It appears, from such observations as captain Cook was able to make of the tides upon the sea coast, that the flood comes from the southward; and he had reason to think that there is a current which comes from the westward, and sets along the shore to the S. E. or S. S. E. as the land happens to lie.

On the 9th of December it fell calm, and several canoes came off to them, but the people having heard of their guns, it was very difficult to persuade them to come up to the ship: after having bought some of their cloaths, as well as their fish, they began to enquire into the state of their country, and being informed by Tupia, that, at the distance of three days rowing in their canoes, at a place called Moore-whennua, the land would take a short turn to the southward, and then extend no more to the west. It was concluded that this was the land discovered by Tasman, which he called Cape Maria van Diemen, and finding these people so intelligent, they made a farther inquiry, whether they knew of any country besides their own: their answer was, that they never had visited any other, but that their forefathers had told them, that to the N. W. by N. or N. N. W. there was a country of vast extent, called Ulimaroa, to which some people had sailed in an extraordinary large canoe; that some of them only returned, and reported,

that after a month's passage they had seen a country where hogs were eaten by the people. Tupia then asked them whether these adventurers brought any hogs with them when they returned: they said no: then Tupia told them that this story must certainly be false, for it cannot be imagined, that men who came back from an expedition without hogs, had ever visited a country where hogs were to be had. However, it is remarkable, notwithstanding the shrewdness of Tupia's objection, that when they mentioned hogs it was by name, and not by description, calling them Booah, the name by which they are called in the South-sea islands; but if they had been wholly unacquainted with this animal, and had had no communication with people to whom it was known, they could not possibly have come at the name.

Nothing worthy observation happened till January the 15th, when they were about four long cannon shot distant from the village or heppah, from which four canoes immediately came off, as was imagined to reconnoitre, and if they should find themselves able, to take them. The men were all well armed, and dressed much like those represented in the figure published by Tasman; two corners of the cloth, which was wrapped round the body, were passed over the shoulders from behind, and being brought down before to the upper edge of it, were made fast to it just under the breast; but scarce any had feathers in their hair.

hair. They rowed round them several times, with their usual tokens of menace and defiance, and at last was begun the assault by throwing some stones: Tupia expostulated with them, but seemingly to very little purpose; and the gentlemen of the ship began to fear they would oblige them to fire at them, when a very old man in one of the boats expressed a desire of coming on board. They were glad to encourage him in his design, a rope was thrown into his canoe, and she was immediately alongside of the ship: the old man got up, and prepared to come up the ship's side, upon which his countrymen expostulated against the attempt with great vehemence, and at last laid hold of him, and held him back: however, he adhered to his purpose with a calm but steady perseverance, and as soon as he got loose he came on board. The ship's company received him with all possible expressions of kindness and friendship, and after some time, he was dismissed with several presents to his companions. As soon as he got on board his canoe, the people in all the rest began to dance, but whether this was a token of enmity or friendship, it was not certainly to be determined, for they had been seen to dance in a disposition both for peace and war. However, in a short time they retired to their fort, and soon after captain Cook went on shore with most of the gentlemen.

A fine stream of excellent water was found here, and wood in the greatest plenty, for the
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land here was one forest, of vast extent. Having the seine with them they hauled it once or twice, and with great success: for they caught near three hundred weight of fish of different sorts, which the ship's company had distributed among them equally.

At day-break, on the 16th, three canoes came off to them with above a hundred men on board, besides several of their women, which they were pleased to see, being in general a sign of peace; but they became very troublesome soon afterwards, and gave the gentlemen reason to apprehend some mischief from them to the people that were in the ship's boats alongside the vessel. During this situation, the long-boat was ordered ashore with some water casks, and some of the canoes attempting to follow her, it was found necessary to intimidate them by firing some small shot: they were at such a distance that it was impossible to hurt them, yet this reproof had its effect, and they gave up the pursuit. Some fish, which they had in their canoes, they now offered to sell, and which, though it stunk, was bought by the gentlemen: for this purpose a man in a small boat was sent among them, with whom they traded for some time very fairly. However, at length, one of them watching his opportunity, snatched at some paper which the ship's market-man held in his hand, and missing it, put himself immediately in a posture of defence, flourishing his patoo-patoo, and appearing as if he was about to strike; some
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small shot were then fired at him from the ship, a few of which struck him upon the knee, which put an end to trade, but the Indians still kept near the ship, rowing many times round her, and speaking to Tupia, chiefly concerning the traditions they had among them in respect to the antiquities of their country. They were led to this subject by the enquiries which Tupia had been directed to make, whether they had ever seen such a vessel as the ship, or had ever heard that any such had been upon their coast, to all which enquiries they answered in the negative, so that no memorial of Tasman has been preserved among them by tradition; though by an observation made this day, captain Cook found that they were only fifteen miles south of Murderer's bay, their latitude being $41^{\circ} 5' 32''$, and Murderer's bay, according to his account, being $40^{\circ} 50'$.

The women in these canoes, as well as some of the men, had a head-dress which had not been seen before. It was a bunch of black feathers, made up in a round form, and tied upon the top of the head, which it quite covered, and made it appear twice as high as it was in reality.

On the 17th, the ship lay somewhat less than a quarter of a mile from the shore, and in the morning they were awakened by the singing of the birds, the number of which was incredible, and they seemed to strain their throats in emulation of one another. This wild

wild melody far exceeded any that they had ever heard of the same kind ; it resembled small bells, most exquisitely tuned, and perhaps the distance, and the water between, might be some advantage to the sound. They were informed that the birds here always began to sing about two hours after midnight, and like our nightingales continuing their musick till sun-rise, were silent the rest of the day.

After breakfast on the 18th, they went to take a view of the bay, the extent of which was very great, and in every direction, consisted of numberless small harbours and coves. Their excursion was confined to the western side, and the country where they landed being an impenetrable forest, they could see nothing worthy of notice. However, they killed a good number of shaggs, which they saw sitting upon their nests in the trees, and which, whether roasted or stewed, was considered as very good provision. Upon their return, they saw a single man in a canoe fishing ; they rowed up to him, and to their great surprize he took not the least notice of them, but continued to follow his occupation, even when they were alongside of him. He did not, however, appear to be either sullen or stupid : he was desired to draw up his net, that the company might examine it, and he readily complied : the form of it was circular, extended by two hoops, and about seven or eight feet in diameter : the top was open, and sea-ears were fastened to the bottom as a bait : this he lowered so as to lie
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upon the ground, and when he thought fish enough were assembled over it, he drew it up by a very gentle and even motion, so that the fish rising with it, were scarcely sensible that they were lifted, till they came very near the surface of the water, and then by a sudden jerk were brought out in the net. He had caught by this simple method abundance of fish, and indeed they are so plenty here, that the catching them requires neither much art nor labour.

This day, some of their people in the skirts of the wood, near a hole or oven, found three human hip-bones, which they brought on board; a farther proof that these people eat human flesh: Mr. Monkhouse, the surgeon, also brought on board, the hair of a man's head, which he found near some deserted houses among other things, tied up to the branches of trees.

On the 22d Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander employed themselves in botanizing near the beach, captain Cook taking a seaman with him, ascended one of the hills: when he reached the summit, he found a view of the inlet intercepted by hills, which rose still higher in that direction, and which were rendered inaccessible by impenetrable woods; he however, was abundantly compensated for his labour, for he saw the sea on the eastern side of the country, and a passage on the west leading from it, a little to the eastward of the entrance of
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the inlet where the ship was. On the south east side of this inlet, where the main land lay, appeared to be a narrow ridge of very high hills, forming part of the south west side of the streight ; on the opposite side the land appeared to trend away east as far as the eye could discern, and there appeared to the south-east, to be an opening to the sea, which washed the eastern coast : on the east side of the inlet also captain Cook saw some islands, which he had before taken to be part of the main land. Having discovered this, he descended the hill, and as soon as they could refresh themselves, they set out on their return to the vessel. In their way, the harbours and coves were examined which lie behind the islands that were discovered from the hill ; and in this rout they saw an old village, where there were many houses that seemed to have been long deserted : they also discovered another village which was inhabited, but the day was too far spent for them to visit it, and therefore they made the best of their way to the ship, which between eight and nine o'clock at night they got on board.

On the 24th, they went to visit their friends at the hippah or village on the point of the island near the ship's station, who had come off to them when they first came into the bay. They were received with the utmost confidence and civility, every part of their habitations were shewn to them ; they were commodious and neat. The island or rock on which this
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town is situated, is divided from the main by so narrow a breach or fissure, that a man might almost leap from one to the other: the sides of it are every where so steep as to render the artificial fortification of these people almost unnecessary: however, there was one slight pallisade, and one small fighting-stage, towards that part of the rock which was most easy to access.

Here the natives brought out several human bones, the flesh of which they had eaten, and offered them to sale; for the curiosity of the people on board, who had purchased them as memorials of the horrid practice, which many cannot believe notwithstanding any reports, had rendered them a kind of article of trade. In one part of this village they saw, with great astonishment, a cross exactly similar to that of a crucifix; it was adorned with feathers, and upon enquiry for what purpose it had been set up, they were informed that it was a monument for a dead man; it was before understood that their dead were not buried, but thrown into the sea; but when they enquired how the body of the man had been disposed of, to whose memory this cross had been erected, they were refused an answer.

Two posts having been prepared by the carpenter to be left as memorials of their having visited this place, captain Cook ordered them to be inscribed with the ship's name, and the year and month; one of them he fixed at the watering-place, hoisting the union flag upon

the top of it ; and the other he carried over to the island that lies nearest to the sea, called by the natives Motuara. He went first to the village or hippah, accompanied by Mr. Monkhouse and Tupia, where he met with the old man, and told him and several others, by means of Tupia, that they were come to set up a mark upon the island, in order to show to any other ship which should happen to come thither, that they had been there before. They readily consented to this, and promised never to pull it down : captain Cook then gave something to every one present ; and to the old man he gave a silver threepence, dated 1736, and some spike nails, with the king's broad arrow cut deep upon them ; things which I thought most likely to remain long among them : he then took the post to the highest part of the island, and after fixing it firmly in the ground, he hoisted upon it the union-flag, and honoured this inlet by calling it Queen Charlotte's Sound ; at the same time taking formal possession of this and the adjacent country, in the name and for the use of his Majesty King George the Third. They then drank a bottle of wine to her Majesty's health, and gave the bottle to the old man who had accompanied them up the hill, and who was greatly pleased with his present.

While they were fixing the posts, they enquired of the old man concerning the passage into the eastern sea, the existence of which he confirmed ; and then asked him about the
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land to the S. W. of the streight, where they were then situated: he said, this land consisted of two whennuas or islands, that might be circumnavigated in a few days, and which he called Tovy Poenammoo; the literal translation of this word is, "the water of green talc:" and probably if they had understood him better, they would have found that Tovy Poenammoo was the name of some particular place where they got the green talc or stone, and not a general name for the whole southern district: he said, that on the east side of the streight there was also a third whennua, which would take up many moons in circumnavigating: this he called Eaheinomauwe; and he gave the name of Tiera Witte, to the land on the borders of the streight. As soon as the post was set up, they returned on board the ship, and brought the old man with them, who was attended by his canoe, in which he returned home after dinner.

On the 5th, of February, being come to an anchor a little above Motuara, Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander went on shore, to see if any gleanings of natural knowlege remained, and by accident met with the most agreeable Indian family they had seen, which gave them a fairer opportunity of remarking the personal subordination among these people, than had before offered. The principal persons were a widow, and a pretty boy about ten years of age: the widow was mourning for her husband according to their custom, with tears of blood, and the

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child, by the death of its father, inherited the land where the gentlemen had cut their wood. The mother and the son were sitting upon matts, and the rest of the family, which consisted of sixteen or seventeen in number of both sexes, sat round them in the open air, for they did not seem to have any house, or other shelter from the weather. Their behaviour was affable, obliging, and unsuspicious; they offered each person some fish, and a brand of fire to dress it, and importuned them to stay till the morning, which they would certainly have done, if they had not expected the ship to sail.

On the 6th, about six o'clock in the morning, a light breeze sprung up at north, and they again got under sail, but the wind proving variable, they reached no farther than just without Motuara; however, in the afternoon, a more steady gale at N. by W. set us clear of the Sound.

The entrance of Queen Charlotte's Sound is situated in latitude 41° S. longitude $184^{\circ} 45'$ W. and near the middle of the south west side of the streight in which it lies. The land of the south east head of the Sound, called by the natives Koamaroo, off which lie two small islands and some rocks, makes the narrowest part of the streight. From the north west head a reef of rocks runs out about two miles, in the direction of N. E. by N. part of which is above the water, and part below. By this account of the heads, the Sound will be sufficiently

ciently known: at the entrance, it is three leagues broad, and lies in S.W. by S.S.W. and W.S.W. at least ten leagues, and is a collection of some of the finest harbours in the world, as will appear from a plan, which was taken with all the accuracy that time and circumstances would admit. The land forming the harbour or cove in which they lay, is called by the natives Totarranue: the harbour itself, which captain Cook called Ship Cove, is equal to any in the Sound for safety or convenience: it lies on the west of the sound, and is the southernmost of three coves, that are situated within the island of Motuara, which bears east of it. Ship Cove may be entered, either between Motuara and a long island, called by the natives Hamote, or between Motuara and the western shore. In the last of these channels are two ledges of rocks, three fathom under water, which may easily be known by the sea-weed that grows upon them. In sailing either in or out of the Sound, with little wind, attention must be had to the tides, which flow about nine or ten o'clock at the full and change of the moon, and rise and fall between seven and eight feet perpendicularly. The flood comes in through the streight from the S.E. and sets strongly over upon the north west head, and the reef that lies off it: the ebb sets with still greater rapidity to the S.E. over upon the rocks and islands that lie off the south east head. The variation of the compass they found from good observation to be $13^{\circ} 5'$ E.

They could discern the land about this sound, at the distance of twenty leagues, it is of such a height ; it consists of high hills and deep vallies, well stored with different sorts of excellent timber, fit for all purposes except masts, for which it is too heavy and hard. The sea abounds with a variety of fish, so that without going out of the cove where they lay, they caught daily a quantity sufficient to serve the whole ship's company : they found plenty of shags along the shore, besides some other species of wild-fowl, which was tolerable good food.

There are above four hundred inhabitants, and they live dispersed along the shores, where their food, consisting of fish and fern roots, is most easily come at ; for they saw no cultivated ground. They retire to their hippahs, or forts, when there is any appearance of danger ; in this situation they were found, and in this situation they remained for some time after the ship's arrival. They are poor comparatively with the inhabitants of other parts of this country, and their canoes are without ornament : the little traffic the gentlemen had with them was entirely for fish, and indeed they had hardly any thing else to dispose of. However, they seemed to have some knowledge of iron, which the inhabitants of some other parts had not ; for they were glad of nails for their fish, and sometimes preferred it to every thing else that the gentlemen could offer, which had not always been the case. At first they were very fond of
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paper, but when they found that it was spoiled by being wet, they would not accept of it: they also set but little value upon the cloth of Otaheite, but English broad cloth, and red kersey, they greatly esteemed.

About three o'clock in the afternoon on the 8th, three canoes came up to the ship, in which were between thirty and forty people who had been for some time pulling after the ship with great labour and perseverance: they seemed to be more cleanly, and a better class than usual, and their canoes were distinguished also by the same ornaments which had been seen upon the northerly part of the coast; with very little invitation they came on board, and their behaviour was friendly and courteous: upon their receiving presents, they made presents in return, which had not been done by any of the natives that the company had seen before. The gentlemen soon perceived that our guests had heard of them, for as soon as they came on board, they asked for Whow, the name by which they called the nails: but though they had heard of nails, it was obvious they had seen none; for when they saw them, they asked Tupia what they were. The term Whow, indeed, conveyed to them the idea only of their use, but not of their quality, for a tool commonly made of bone, which they use both as an augur and a chissel, is distinguished in the same manner. It is also likely, that the little knowledge which the inhabitants of Queen Charlotte's Sound had of iron, they derived

from their neighbours at Tierawitte ; for the gentlemen had no reason to think that the inhabitants of any part of this coast had the least knowledge of iron or its use before they came among them, especially as they seemed to disregard it as of no value when it was first offered. After a short time, the Indians went away, much gratified with the presents that the gentlemen had made them ; and captain Cook pursued his course along the shore to the N.E. till eleven o'clock the next morning.

Nothing very material happened from the 9th of December, to the 9th of February following : on this day they set sail, and continued pursuing their course till towards evening, but a fresh breeze arising they were carried back to Cape Palliser, between which and Cape Turnagain, the coast is rather flat and low, Cape Tierawitte is higher and forms table-points, and apparently also made two bays ; but the distance would not admit them to judge with accuracy.

On the 13th, they were in the lat. of $42^{\circ} 2'$ S. off Cape Palliser, the succeeding day they had run 21 leagues,

On Thursday the 15th, they steered west, edging in for the high land that they were abreast of the preceding noon ; and on Friday the 16th, they discovered land, bearing S. by W. which appeared to be an island. On Saturday the 17th this was confirmed, by their seeing
part

part of the land of Tovy Poenammoo open to the westward of it, and which the captain named after Mr. Banks, by calling it Banks's island. This island is of a circular figure, twenty-four leagues in compass, and sufficiently high to be perceived at twelve or fifteen leagues distance; it seems to be rather barren than otherwise, and has a broken irregular surface; it appeared to be inhabited from the smoke and some natives which they could discern.

Nothing appeared worth observation till Thursday the 22d, when the weather clearing up after sun-set, it having been hazey, they saw a mountain which rose in a high peak, and the land which they could discern more distinctly than before, appeared lofty and mountainous. The accounts which the Indians had given in Queen Charlotte's Sound, they soon found not to be true; having told them that four days would be sufficient to circumnavigate it.

On the 23d, they were becalmed, during which time Mr. Banks took the boat, and shot two Port Egmont hens, which resembled those that are to be found upon the island of Faro in such numbers; these were the first of the kind that they had observed upon this coast, though some days before they made land, they perceived several,

The next day with a good wind they steered for the land, till it became hazey and dark, when being abreast of a high bluff point of land,

land, which was to the southward, captain Cook named it Cape Saunders; about five miles distant, they brought to, and remained till morning in thirty fathom depth of water, the bottom of which consisted of small pebbles.

On the 25th, being at a small distance from shore, they could view it very distinctly, but could see no inhabitants; the surface is broken by many hills, which are green and woody, and is of a moderate height. The winds and calms were very variable, till the wind blew hard and fixt at W. S. W. when it put them past their top-sails, and entirely demolished their fore-sail; as soon as they repaired the loss, they continued to stand under two courses to the southward, and lay to under a fore-sail, with their head to the southward. At seven in the evening on the 27th, they made sail under their courses, and the next morning at eight the top-sails close reefed were set.

February the 4th, in founding with one hundred and fifty fathom, they could find no ground neither at night or in the morning; they steered for some land which they saw, and came within three or four miles of it before dark; on which they could perceive fires all night, and in the morning being, about three leagues from the shore, could discern it to be high and level.

The land here is high and barren, a few shrubs but no trees were to be seen: it is remarkable

markable for numerous white patches, which might be taken for marble, as the rays of the sun are strongly reflected by them. Many of the same kind have been seen in Mercury Bay, and in other parts of this country. The Capt. gave the name of South Cape to the point which lies in latitude $47^{\circ} 19'$ S. longitude $192^{\circ} 12'$ W. the westernmost land is a small island, which lies off the point of the main. As he imagined South Cape to be south of the extreme part of this country, which it turned out to be, he was in hopes to get round it by the west, a large hollow swell from the south west having convinced him of their being no land that way.

On the 13th, in steering N.E. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. they saw land bearing E. N. E. but could distinguish nothing upon it, the weather being so hazy. As soon as it cleared up, this land appeared to be high and mountainous, and discovering a bay, in which there appeared to be good anchorage, they hauled in for it, but finding the distance too great to run before dark with a hard blowing wind, they thought it safest to bear away along the shore.

This bay captain Cook called Dusky Bay, which lies in latitude $45^{\circ} 47'$ S. the entrance three or four miles in breadth and full as deep, the islands which it contains must be shelter from all winds, though the depth of water may not be sufficient. There are five high peaked rocks which lie off it, and when it bears S. E. by S. they resemble the four fingers and thumb of a man's

man's hand, which the capt. thought they justly called Point Five Fingers. The land of this point extends near two leagues to the northward, and is the only level land within a considerable distance: it is lofty and covered with wood; the land behind it consists wholly of mountains, and is totally barren and rocky; which great difference makes the cape appear like an island.

On the 14th, after having past a small opening in the land, which seemingly would have answered the purpose of a very good harbour, and being about a league and an half from the shore, in latitude $45^{\circ} 13'$ S. they founded, but found no bottom with seventy fathom. This opening, formed by an island, lying in the centre of the opening at east, lies in latitude $45^{\circ} 16'$ S. behind which are mountains covered with snow, that seemed to have lately fallen; both from its appearance and the coldness of the weather. The perpendicular height of land on each side this opening prevents the wind from blowing any way but right in, or right out, and as the wind would not serve to come out above one day in a month, which Mr. Cook knew from experience, he thought it was best not to enter with his vessel, though contrary to the opinion of some of the company, who advised it, for immediate safety.

However, as he could by no means be persuaded to enter this opening, he judged it safest
to

to steer along the shore till evening, when they brought to. In the morning about four they stood in for the land, and as soon as day light they saw what appeared an inlet; which was nothing more than a deep valley between two high lands: so that they proceeded along shore in the same course, keeping between four and five miles distant off it.

On the 16th, about two, they passed the point, consisting of high red cliffs, which had been distant at noon ten miles, down which fell a cascade of water in four small streams, which made Mr. Cook give it the name of Cascade Point.

After having brought to with a fine sandy bottom, and it being calm, they did not sail till ten the next morning. Making along the shore, they observed the vallies and mountains covered with stone, which had fallen partly, as was supposed, in the night. The next day they were within three or four leagues of land, but it being foggy, nothing could be discovered distinctly, and there being much wind, with a great swell rolling in on shore, he thought it prudent to keep at some distance from it.

From the land being craggy and mountainous, there is reason to think the same ridge of mountains extends almost to the whole length of the island. Between the westermost and
eastermost

easternmost land which they saw on the 13th, there is a space of about six or eight leagues, the mountains of which they could discern, but not the coast. The coast near Cape West, though low, rises with a gradual ascent to the foot of the mountains, and is covered with wood almost in every part. A narrow ridge of hills rises directly from the sea, from point Five-Fingers, down to lat. $44^{\circ} 20'$. and is covered with wood: behind which are mountains, which extend in another stupendous high ridge, and consist of rocks totally barren and naked, except those covered with snow, which is easily to be perceived, and perhaps lain there for many centuries. It is impossible to conceive a prospect more craggy and desolate than this country presents from the sea; for as far as the sight can extend, nothing is visible but summits of rocks, which stand so close together, that only fissures are between them in lieu of vallies. These mountains lie farther inland from latitude $44^{\circ} 20'$, to latitude $42^{\circ} 8'$, the sea coast consisting of woody hills and vallies, of different extent as well as height, and seems very fertile, though it is imagined the ground is swampy in many places.

On the 27th in the morning they saw land bearing S. E. by E. and near it an island bearing E. S. E. about five leagues distant, which was the same Mr. Cook had seen from the entrance of Queen Charlotte's Sound, and from which
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this island bearing N. W. by N. is distant nine leagues.

Although they had circumnavigated the whole country, they could not leave it till they had replenished thirty empty tons with water which they had on board; for which reason they hauled round the island, and entering a bay, between that and Charlotte's Sound, where three other islands lay close under the western shore, they came to an anchor about six in the evening, in eleven fathom, with a muddy bottom, and the next morning as soon as light they took a boat, and went on shore to look for a convenient place to take in water, which the captain found, every way to answer his wish, and accordingly he sent proper persons on shore as soon as the ship was moored.

On the 30th when they had got their water on board, they warped the ship out of the cove, to have room to get under sail; as soon as this was done, the captain took the pinnace and lost no time in examining the bay; and having rowed about two leagues up it, he went on shore on the western side, upon a point of land, and from an hill which he climbed, could perceive the western arm of this bay run in S. W. by W. about five leagues farther, without being able to discover the end of it: he could see several other inlets, or small bays, between the north west head of Queen Charlotte's Sound and where he was, making no doubt but there was anchorage and shelter in each of them, being all covered from

the sea wind with islands by which they are surrounded. As far as he could discern, the land about the bay was hilly, and covered chiefly with trees, shrubs, and fern, which makes it difficult and fatiguing for travellers. Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, who were in this excursion, found several new plants. They saw no inhabitants, only some huts, which appeared to have been deserted for some time. The stones that lay upon the beach, were examined by Mr. Banks, and found to be full of veins, and seemed to be minerals, but nothing of ore belonging to them; though the bare rocks probably might have contained something more curious; but he had no opportunity of examining them. This gentleman was also of opinion that they had mistaken marble for a mineral substance in another place; and that, as the latitudes between this place and South America corresponded, there was a probability, upon a proper investigation, of making some very valuable discoveries.

In the evening, the ship being ready for sailing, the Capt. was determined to quit the country, and return home by the most advantageous route he could make for the service. Accordingly he took the opinion of his officers, and after some debates, on Saturday the 31st of March, 1770, he got under sail, and took his departure from the eastern point, which he called Cape Farewell. He also named the bay from which they came, Admiralty-Bay. The north-west point, he called Cape-Stevens, and the

the south-east, Cape-Jackson, after the two secretaries to the board.

Admiralty-Bay may be known by the very high island, which is two miles N. E. of Cape Stevens in lat. $40^{\circ} 37'$ S. long. $185^{\circ} 6'$ W. A large deep bay is formed by means of the shore between this island and Cape-Farewell.

The manners and customs of the inhabitants of New Zealand, with the particulars of this country as far as they could learn, during their circumnavigation, will be the chief subject of the following pages.

Abel Jansen Tasman, a Dutch navigator, whose name has been mentioned in this narrative, was the first who discovered New Zealand, on the 13th of December, Ann. Dom. 1642. He entered, what is called in the chart, Cook's Streight; but the natives attacking him soon after he came to anchor, in Murderer's Bay as he named it, he could not go ashore. From the name of Staaten Land, or the land of the States, which he called it, in honour of the States-General, it is known by the name of New Zealand in most of our maps and charts. This country was at one time thought to belong to the southern continent, but now it is known to consist of two large islands, divided by a streight or passage from each other, about the breadth of four or five leagues.

By Mr. Green's several observations of the sun and moon, and of the transits of Mercury, they are now found to be situated between the latitudes of 34° and 48° S. and between the longitude of 181° and 194° W.

Eaheinomauwe is the northermost of these islands, and Tovy, or Tavai Poenamoo the southermost, both which being so called by the natives; but whether Tovy Poenamoo comprehends the whole southern island, or only part of it, cannot be ascertained. However, it is for the most part a mountainous, and apparently a barren country; and all the inhabitants that they could discover, were the people who came off to them under the snowy mountains, and those they saw in Queen Charlotte's Sound.

The appearance of Eaheinomauwe is far superior, though hilly and mountainous; it is covered with wood, and a rivulet of water runs through each valley. The soil here is so good, that in the opinion of Mr. Banks and Dr. Solander, as well as of several others on board, all kind of European grain, plants, and fruit, would thrive and flourish in the greatest perfection. The vegetables found here, seemed to prove that the winters are milder than those in England, and the summer more equally warm, and not hotter; from which we may infer that if people from Europe, were to settle here, they might with a little industry soon
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be abundantly supplied with all the necessaries and luxuries of life.

In respect to quadrupeds, they saw no other but dogs and rats, and very few of the latter. The people breed the dogs for no other purpose than to eat. As they saw no other quadrupeds, nor even the skins of any, it is to be concluded they have none, their greatest pride being to decorate themselves with the skins and hair of beasts they have. Upon the coast, indeed, they saw seals, and once perceived a lion, but it is thought they seldom catch them, as they saw none of their skins, although some of their teeth were worn by way of ornament, and greatly esteemed. They judged in the same manner of the whales, who are also upon this coast, for though they could not take them nor kill them for want of art or instrument, they saw patoo-patoos, made of the bone of the whale, or of some other animal whose bone resembles it.

There are few species of birds, none of which are the same with those of Europe, except perhaps the gannet. The ducks and shags indeed, if not too nicely examined, resemble those of Europe. The hawks, owls, and quails, which are here, differ but little at first sight from those of Europe, and several of the small birds are more remarkable for their melodious song than any they had heard before.

A number of oceanic birds visit the sea coast, such as albatrosses, sheerwaters, pinta

das, and some penguins, as Sir John Narborough calls them, or what the French call nunance, a species between bird and fish; their feathers upon their wings resemble scales; and their wings, which help them to dive, and are used for nothing else, and not to accelerate their motion even upon the surface of the water, might properly be called fins.

They have but few insects, and those consist of butterflies, beetles, flesh flies, which are like those in Europe, and some musquitos and sand flies, the same as those of North America; but the latter were neither very troublesome nor numerous.

As to their fish, they have them in great quantities, as wholesome and delicious as those of Europe. When the water permitted, they took with hook and line, especially to the southward, a sufficient quantity for the whole ship's company; and the seine still produced a greater supply, both for the present use and for salting. The variety was also very great, amongst which they had several kinds of mackerel, some of them like those we have in England; these the natives took in their seines by shoals, and sold them for little or nothing. But the most luxurious fish was the lobster or sea cray fish, which are probably the same found at the island of Juan Fernandes, and mentioned in Lord Anson's Voyage. They are different from ours in England, having a greater number of prickles on their backs,

backs, and when first taken out of the water they are red. The natives find them out with their feet, and catch them near the shore by diving. Another coarse fish they also had which Frezier mentions in his voyage to South America, and calls elephant pejegallo, or poison coq. The skate, or sting-ray, which they have here, are coarser still than the elephant; but a particular kind of spotted dog-fish was equal in flavour to our best skate. They had also flat-fish like our soles and flounders, and eels of different kinds, with variety of shell-fish.

Their vegetable productions consist of very large timber trees fit for any kind of purpose except masts, being too hard as well as heavy for that use. They saw a particular kind upon the coast, which had a scarlet flower, the wood of which is exceedingly hard and heavy, and fit for the use of mill-wrights. Another sort grows in the swamps, of a very tough grain, resembling the pitch-pine, with a leaf like a yew, and when lightened by tapping, would make the finest masts in the world.

The verdure with which this country in most parts is covered is remarkable, and the variety of plants wonderful, though so few have hitherto been described by any botanists.

There are but few vegetables fit to eat, those who had been long at sea, feasted upon wild
celery,

celery, and a kind of cresses, which they found in plenty. A plant resembling what we call lambs quarters, or fat-hen, they boiled instead of greens; but once having the good fortune to find a cabbage tree, they regaled themselves to their wish. There are plantations of yams and sweet potatoes consisting of many acres, besides cocoës. The fruit of the gourds, which are also cultivated here, serve the natives for vessels for different uses. The Chinese paper mulberry tree they also discovered here, which serves the inhabitants of the South Sea islands to make cloth; but the scarcity of it is so great, that they wear it only as an ornament in their cars.

There is a plant that they use instead of hemp or flax, far superior to any in other countries applied to the same purpose. There are two sorts of this plant; the leaves of both are like flags, the flowers of the one are yellow, and of the other they are red. They make all their common apparel of the leaves of these plants, as well as their strings, lines and cordage, being much stronger than those we make of hemp. By a different preparation of this plant, they draw long slender fibres which resemble silk, and are perfectly white; of these, the finer clothes are made, and they are remarkably strong; they make their fishing nets of the leaves by splitting them and tying the strips together.

As to metals they had not knowledge sufficient of the country to form a proper judgment. They found a large quantity of iron sand in Mercury Bay, for which reason iron ore is no doubt to be found not far from thence.

Upon their first arrival here, they thought it much better peopled than it was, imagining that the inland parts were populous, as they saw smoke so far from the shore; and perhaps behind Poverty Bay, and the Bay of Plenty, this may really be the case, the inhabitants appearing more numerous there than in other places; however, upon the whole the inhabitants are no way in proportion to the extent of land.

The men in general are as tall as any in Europe: they are robust; but neither fat nor lazy, like the inhabitants of the islands in the South-Seas: they are extremely vigorous and active; and they could perceive an uncommon degree of adroitness in every thing they attempted. They are of a brown complexion, but few exceed that of a Spaniard who has been tanned by the sun. The women are rather masculine in their appearance, but have a remarkable soft voice, by which they are chiefly distinguished: however, like their sex in other countries, they have a greater flow of spirits than the men. The males have black hair, and black beards; their teeth are very regular, and extremely white: they have good features, and seem healthy, many of both sexes live to a
great

great age. These people seemed of mild dispositions, and they behave as such to each other ; but towards their enemies they are implacable, giving them no quarter. It seems rather strange at first, that these people should so often wage war with each other, when so little is to be got by it ; but when we consider that their principal food is fish, and that sufficient quantities are to be had only at certain times upon the coast, and that from these circumstances many are often reduced almost to a state of famine, we cannot be so much surprized at their frequent combats, any more than we can at their eating those who are killed in battle.

Let the real cause of their quarrels be what it will, when the captain's superiority was not known to them, they were always disposed to be the aggressors. Having no idea of any thing but numbers, when the majority was on their side, they construed all kind expressions into fear and cunning, made use of for self-security ; but after having forced him to use fire-arms, which convinced them of his power, and seeing these dreadful weapons used only in his defence, they became friendly, and even affectionate, confiding in him, and striving to make him do the same in them ; and when once they came to a right understanding with each other, he very rarely found them dishonest. Indeed while the natives looked upon the ship's company as enemies, when they had received the price of any commodity they had offered

offered to sale, they did not scruple to pack up both the purchase and the money, and go off with them; thinking they had served them in their own way.

The idea of indecency seemed to be unknown amongst the people in the South-Seas, but the case was very different here; their carriage and conversation were modest, and decorum was preserved with respect to actions equal to the politest people in Europe. The terms and manner of gaining access to the women, were by a present, and decent behaviour; and in such a case, they were totally innocent of its being any crime, especially when they had obtained the consent of their friends.

They are not equal to the people at Otaheite in personal cleanliness, for this reason, the climate being colder, they go seldom into the water. Then the oil with which they anoint their hair being made with the fat of fish or of birds, and sometimes not fresh, causes them to smell like Hottentots, and renders them altogether very disgusting. Their heads are not free from vermin, though they use combs made of wood and bone, and stick them sometimes upright in the hair by the way of ornament, not unlike the fashion of our English ladies. The men's beards are cut short, their hair tied in a bunch upon the crown of the head, and decorated with feathers of various birds, and fixt in different forms as their fancy prompts them. The women's

men's hair is sometimes worn short, and at other times flowing upon their shoulders.

Both sexes mark their bodies with black stains called Amoco, using the same method as they do at Otaheite, and call it tattowing; the men are marked more than the women. In general, the women stain only their lips, though they are marked sometimes on other parts with small black patches: but the men add something annually to their ornaments, so that some of the elderly men were covered almost from head to foot. They have other marks, which are furrows about a line deep, and as much broad, like those of the bark of a tree cut through, after a year's growth: after which being indented, and very black, they appear frightful. The older they are, the more marks they have. The very young men, only black their lips, as the women do; when somewhat older, they generally put a black patch on one cheek, and another over an eye, encreasing these ornaments as they grow in years. All the marks are curiously impressed, and drawn with great nicety; those on the body resemble fillagree work: the quantity and form of these marks differed, according to the different parts of the coast. Their skins are painted as well as dyed, smearing themselves with red oker, and often rubbing it on with oil, which remains wet, and liable to be rubbed off with the least touch, by which means they could often discover when their people had been happy in the embraces of the females.

Their dress appears at first sight to a stranger very uncouth, being made of the shag-leaves, which have been already taken notice of in the vegetable productions of this place, and interwoven with each other in such a manner, as to resemble a stuff between netting and cloth; the ends hanging out on the upper side like our shag matts. Two pieces of this stuff is sufficient for a complete dress; one of them serves for an upper garment, and the other for the lower one, which reaches the ground, and only is worn by the men occasionally. They wear a belt, to which they fasten a string, for a purpose no one could imagine; and that is, to tye the prepuce over the glands of the penis, that it might not be drawn back by contraction; in this they differ from the inhabitants of the South-Seas, who slit up their prepuce for the contrary effect. Indeed, the glands seemed to be the only part about them which they are desirous to conceal; they keep the belt and string on when they strip themselves; and when they have been desired to untie the string, it was with the greatest reluctance, shewing at the same time the greatest signs of shame and confusion.

They have two sorts of cloth, besides this coarse shag, which have an even surface; it is made in the same manner as that which the inhabitants of South-America manufacture. One sort resembles our coarsest canvas; but it is infinitely stronger: the other is made so as to resemble the round pieces of cane matting

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which

which we put under dishes. This looks very pretty, being generally striped, and shines like silk ; they make it in a sort of frame, about five feet long, and four broad ; and seems to be a very tedious work. They work borders to both these kinds of cloth with a remarkable neatness, which is astonishing considering they have no needles. What they pride themselves the most in, is the fur of their dogs, of which they are very saving, which shews that the dogs are scarce. Some adorn themselves with feathers : one was seen intirely covered with the parrots red feathers.

Contrary to custom the females in general seemed to affect dress less than the men : their garments were the same as those of the men ; the lower one was always bound fast round them, unless when they went into the water to catch lobsters, upon which occasion they always avoided the men. However, one day as they were landing upon a small island in Tolaga Bay, they surprized some of them at this work ; and Diana herself with her nymphs could not have been more confused and distressed at the approach of Actæon, than they were as soon as they saw the people.

The ears of both sexes are bored, and stretched to such a degree, that a finger at least might be put through the holes of them. They wear all kinds of ornaments in their ears, such as cloth, feathers, bones of large birds, &c. but particularly the nails which they received.

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Ornaments are also suspended to their ears by strings; such as chissels, bodkins made of green talc, nails, and teeth of deceased relations, the teeth of dogs, and every other kind of thing they think either valuable or curious. The females also wear bracelets and anclets, made of bones, shells, &c.

Their houses, except in size, resemble an English dog-kennel: they are seldom above eighteen or twenty feet in length, eight or ten in breadth, and five or six in height. They have wood framings made of slender sticks, and the walls and roof consist of hay very tightly put together; the bark of trees forms their linings and makes them very comfortable in cold weather. The roof is like those of our barns, and the door is just high enough for a man to creep in upon his hands and knees: close to the door is a square hole, which lets out the smoke, and at the same time serves for a window. A plank is fixed in some conspicuous part covered with some kind of carving, which they value as we do a picture. The side-walls and roof project and form a kind of porch, wherein there are benches for the family to sit on. The fire-place is enclosed by either wood or stone; and the floor is thickly covered with straw, for the family to sleep on.

Very few articles make up their furniture and implements, one chest containing them all, except provision baskets, gourds to hold water,

and the hammers used to beat their fern-root; which generally stand without the door: the rest of their treasure consists in some rude tools, their apparel, arms, and the ornaments of their hair.

There are some superior to the rest and have large families who occupy houses somewhat larger. Being on shore in the district called Tolaga, they saw the frame of a house, which had never been finished, much larger than any that they had seen elsewhere, being thirty feet in length, fifteen in breadth, and twelve high: the carving and workmanship was much superior to any they had met with in the country, but they could not find out for what purpose it was built.

Their food in general has been already mentioned. The roots of fern which grows upon the hills serve them for bread, which is almost the same with what our high commons produce in England, and is what we call fern, bracken, or brakes; and penguins and albatrosses, with a few other species of birds before spoken of, often serve them for a feast.

They are under a necessity to bake and roast their meats, having no utensils in which they can boil water. They have the same manner of baking as the inhabitants of the South Seas, and they roast with a long skewer or spit to which

which the flesh is fastened, it is placed sloping towards the fire, one stone is put at the bottom and near the middle, another supports it, which can be moved at a greater or less distance from the end, so that they can increase or diminish the degrees of obliquity as they think proper.

They have no opportunity of intoxicating themselves, as their universal drink is water, and in this respect they are happier than the rest of mankind, besides the perfect and uninterrupted health which they enjoy, resulting from it. In the course of frequent visits to their towns, and although they saw numbers of all ages, both men and women, they never perceived one who seemed to be afflicted with any disease, and on those they saw naked, never could discern the slightest eruption upon the skin, nor even the marks remaining of any which had been there.

As a farther proof of what has been already said in respect to their health, they saw a great number of old men, who, from the loss of their hair and teeth, had a very ancient aspect; none of them were decrepit, and though perhaps not so strong or muscular as those who were young, yet in cheerfulness and vivacity they were equal to any.

As to the genius of these people, it shews itself in nothing more than in the construction of their canoes; they resemble a New-England whale boat,

boat, being long and narrow; the larger sort appear to be built chiefly for war, and can carry from forty to eighty, or a hundred men armed; one lay ashore at Tolaga, which was found to measure sixty-eight feet and an half in length, five feet in breadth, and three feet and an half in depth; the bottom was sharp, with straight sides resembling a wedge; it consisted of three lengths, hollowed out to about an inch and an half or two inches thick, and well secured together with strong plaiting: each side was made of one entire plank, sixty-three feet in length, ten or twelve inches broad, and about an inch and quarter thick; these were fitted and lashed with great skill to the part which formed the bottom. A great number of thwarts were laid from gunwale to gunwale, and lashed on each side, to strengthen the boat. The ornament at the head projected considerably beyond the body, and was in height about four feet and an half; the ornament at the stern was fixed as the stern-post of a ship is upon her keel, and was in height about fourteen feet, two feet in breadth, and an inch and a half thick, both consisting of carved work on boards, badly executed, but with some design. Their canoes in general, are built after this plan, and not less than twenty feet long: the smaller sort, here and there, have outriggers, and now and then two of them are joined together. The ornaments of the smaller boats, which seem to be meant entirely for fishing, are figures of men, with very ugly faces and large tongues hanging out of their

their mouths, with sea-ears stuck in for eyes. But their superior kind of canoes, which may be called their men of war, are superbly adorned with open work, and covered with black feathers, imitating loose fringes, both which make a noble appearance: the carving of the gunwale boards were in a grotesque taste, and adorned with tufts of white feathers fixed upon a black ground.

The paddles are neatly made and light; the blade in shape is oval, resembling that of a large leaf, and they are about six feet in length.

They are not expert in sailing, going always before the wind; the sail is made of netting or matt, which is fixed between two poles that are erected upon each gunwale, and serve equally for masts as yards: two ropes are used for sheets, and were therefore fastened to the top of each pole. Though this method may seem inconvenient, they make good way before the wind, and two men have each a paddle with which they steer.

Their tools are adzes, axes, and chisels, which serve them also for boring of holes: their adzes and axes are made of a hard black stone, or of a green talc, for want of metal; they use instead of chisels, human bone, or small fragments of jasper, which they chip off from a block. They value their axes above all that they possess, and the gentlemen never could get one from them for any consideration. They refused one
of

of the best axes the captain had in the ship, besides other things, for one of them, but it was not to be purchased.

Their fishing-nets, particularly the seine, is of an enormous size: one of them appears to be the workmanship of a number of hands, and seems to belong to the whole town; their other nets are circular, and extended by two or three hoops. The hooks they make use of are of bone or shell, but badly made in general. The baskets in which they put the fish when caught, and those which contain their provisions, are made of wicker work of different kinds and dimensions.

As to their tillage, they excel in it, which is not to be surprized at, as the person that sows is to reap the benefit, and as there is scarce any thing else fit to eat. The gentlemen had no opportunity of seeing them plough or sow, but they saw what they use at once for spade and plough: and this is nothing else but a long stake sharpened at one end, with a short piece fixed across a little above it, which they can, by this means, force down with the foot with ease, and turn up six or seven acres of ground, owing in a great measure to the soil being sandy and light.

They have spears, darts, battle-axes, and the patoo-patoo for their weapons. The spear is fourteen or fifteen feet in length, both ends pointed, and some have bone heads. They hold
them

them by the middle, and by balancing them, they can push in such a manner as to be more difficult to parry than any weapon held by the end. The dart they throw with their hand as well as they do stones; either of which they seldom use but in defending their forts. They fight their battles in general hand to hand, whether in boats or on shore, which causes the slaughter to be great, for if the first blow takes place with any of their weapons it is all over. Their patoo-patoo, is what they depend most upon; it is strapped to their wrists for security, and worn by the principal people in their girdles as a military ornament. Besides these weapons, the chiefs carry a staff of distinction, as our officers do the spontoon: which was generally a whales rib perfectly white, with carved work, dog's hair, and feathers by way of ornament: sometimes a stick, about six feet long, also decorated and inlaid with a shell resembling mother-of-pearl. This was a mark of distinction with the elderly ones, who were more than the rest marked with the amoco.

When they came to attack the ship, one or more with these staves or sticks appeared in each canoe, according to its size; and as soon as they were within a cable's length, they arose, changed their dress to that of dog's skin, and held out their staves, by way of giving the word of command. Presuming that the ship could not reach them with any weapon, and being too far off
it

it to be reached with either lance or stone, they then bid it defiance in saying these words, which were generally the same, haromai, haromai, harre uta a patoo-patoo oge: "come to us, come on shore, and we will kill you all with our patoo-patoos." During this time they approached the ship, till they came close alongside; sometimes softening their tone of voice, and resolving any question that was asked them. But the company's apparent timidity, encouraging them, they would break out afresh with their menaces, and begin their war-song and dance, which was always the prelude to an attack, that often continued till it was found necessary to quell them by firing some small-shot; however, sometimes it ended after a few stones were thrown on board, as an insult offered to the people on board, which they dared not to revenge.

Their war-dance consists of variety of violent motions, contortions of the limbs, and grimaces; at the same time brandishing their spears, shaking their darts, and flourishing their patoo-patoos. They always have a song to this dance, which is rather wild indeed, but not disagreeable, every strain ending in concert with a loud and deep sigh; there is a strength, firmness, and agility in their manner of dancing, which struck the company with admiration; their keeping time with exactness, was proved, by striking at once above an hundred paddles against the sides of their boats between the divisions, so as to produce one sound only.

They

They sometimes sing without dancing, as a peaceable amusement, and they have other songs which the women sing, who have remarkable mellow and soft voices, which have a pleasing effect; they sing in chorus and in parts, with more taste than could be expected among such ignorant savages.

Their instruments consist of the shell, called the triton's trumpet, the noise of which is not unlike that of a cow's horn when blown into, and a small wooden pipe, like a very small nine-pin, in which there is no more music than in a pea-whistle. They are conscious of these being of no use in music, for they never attempt to sing to them.

They saw no towns or hippahs about Poverty Bay, Tegadoo, and Tolaga, only single houses here and there; but there were long stages on which lay stones and darts, by way of retreats at the last extremity for the people, as they would fight on these stages to a great advantage. The forts themselves seem calculated only for the possessors to repel a sudden attack, having no supply of water at hand, it is therefore impossible to sustain a siege. They contain fern-root and dry-fish, laid up against seasons of scarcity. Water might be got from the side of the hill by stealth, when fern-root and fish could not.

The people in this district were more numerous, and seemed to live in greater security from

from the above advantages; they had more plantations, and their canoes were more magnificent. The peace and plenty which seemed here to reign, might probably be owing to their being united under the same chief or king; being told by the inhabitants that they were the subjects of Terata. The residence of this prince they found afterwards to be the Bay of Plenty.

They were obliged to quit this country without being further acquainted with this prince; from Cape Kidnappers northward to the Bay of Plenty westward he was acknowledged, which is above eighty leagues coast-ways; and perhaps his dominions might still be of a greater extent.

Several subordinate chiefs in this prince's dominions, were shewn extraordinary respect, and were judged to administer justice; for when they made their complaint to them of having been robbed by a man who came on board the ship with him, he chastised him by kicking and beating him, which was by the delinquent received as from a man of authority, and which it seemed he had no right to resent. How they possess this authority they could not learn; but they observed that these chiefs were elderly men. However, they were informed in other parts that their authority came by inheritance.

Their clothes, which were very fine, and probably the spoils of war, were deposited in a small

small hut, erected in the middle of the town, for that purpose. The females here have not that respect shewn them as they have in the South Sea islands, which Tupia complained of, and thought was an indignity to the sex.

The men and women eat together, but how they manage their work they could not positively say. It is supposed that the men till the ground, make nets, catch birds and fish; and that the other sex dig up fern roots, collect lobsters and other shell fish close to the beach, dress their victuals, and weave cloth: these were their employments when they saw the natives, but that was seldom; for they usually made a holiday when they were seen among the English; the inhabitants of all ages flocking round them, either to buy their valuable merchandize, which consisted of nails, paper, or broken glass, or through curiosity.

They could not learn much of their religion, but they found that the natives acknowledged the influence of superior beings, one of whom is supreme, and the rest subordinate; and their account of the beginning of the world, and the origins of man was the same with that of their friends in Otaheite. The knowledge of these subjects was more deeply impressed in Tupia than in any of their people; and whenever he thought proper to give them any instructions, a numerous audience gathered around him, and listened with the utmost attention, although he was very deficient in point of his discourse.

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Their

Their manner of worshipping their deities they could not comprehend; they could perceive no place of public worship, as the Morais of the South Sea Islands; but close to a plantation of sweet potatoes, they saw a small square area, surrounded with stones, in the centre of which was set up a sharpened stake, upon which a basket of fern roots was hung; and they were told that it was an offering to the gods, through the influence of which the owner hoped to have a plentiful crop.

The accounts that they received concerning the manner of disposing of their dead by no means agreed. They heard that they buried them in the ground in the northern parts, and that they threw them into the sea in the southern. However, no graves were to be seen in the country, and they seemed to be very mysterious in concealing every thing relating to their dead. The living are the monuments of the dead, wounding themselves as a testimony of bewailing the loss of a relation or friend, the scars of which were seen on the bodies of almost every one of both sexes. The cross that was set up near Queen Charlotte's Sound, was the only monument they saw of any other kind.

The inhabitants of the South Sea Islands as well as the people of New Zealand have both an historical account of their ancestors, which proves that they came from another country at a very distant period of time; and by what
may

may be learnt from the tradition of both, the name of that country was Heawije; but the language being so much alike seems to put the matter entirely out of doubt. The following is a specimen of the similitude of words between the language of New Zealand, which consists of a northern and southern dialect, and that of Otaheite, and by which it is plain that the languages of these different places resemble each other in a very great degree.

ENGLISH.	NEW ZEALAND.		OTAHEITE.
	<i>Northern.</i>	<i>Southern.</i>	
<i>A chief</i>	Eareete	Eareete	Earee
<i>A man</i>	Taata	Taata	Taata
<i>A woman</i>	Whahine	Whahine	Ivahine
<i>The head</i>	Eupo	Heaowpohō	Eupo
<i>The hair</i>	Macauwe	Heoo-oo	Rōourou
<i>The ear</i>	Terringa	Hetaheyei	Terrea
<i>The forehead</i>	Erai	Heai	Erai
<i>The eyes</i>	Mata	Hemata	Mata
<i>The cheeks</i>	Paparinga	Hepapaea	Paparea
<i>The nose</i>	Ahewh	Heeih	Ahew
<i>The mouth</i>	Hangoutou	Hegaowai	Outou
<i>The chin</i>	Ecouwai	Hakaoewai	
<i>The arm</i>	Haringaringu		Rema
<i>The finger</i>	Maticara	Hermaigawh	Manōw
<i>The belly</i>	Ateraboo		Oboo
<i>The navel</i>	Apeto	Heeapeto	Peto
<i>Come hither</i>	Haromai	Heromai	Harromai
<i>Fish</i>	Heica	Heica	Eyca
<i>A lobster</i>	Kooura	Kooura	Tooura
<i>Cocoas</i>	Taro	Taro	Taro
<i>Sweet potatoes</i>	Cumala	Cumala	Cumala
<i>Tams</i>	Tuphwhe	Tuphwhe	Tuphwhe
<i>Birds</i>	Mannu	Mannu	Mannu
<i>No</i>	Kaoura	Kaoura	Qure

<i>One</i>	Tahai		Tahai
<i>Two</i>	Rua		Rua
<i>Three</i>	Torou		Torou
<i>Four</i>	Ha		Hea
<i>Five</i>	Rema		Rema
<i>Six</i>	Ono		Ono
<i>Seven</i>	Etu		Hetu
<i>Eight</i>	Warou		Warou
<i>Nine</i>	Iva		Heva
<i>Ten</i>	Angahourou		Ahourou
<i>The teeth</i>	Hennihow	Hencahe	Nihio
<i>The wind</i>	Mehow		Mattai
<i>A thief</i>	Amooroo		Teto
<i>To examine</i>	Mataketake		Mataitai
<i>To sing</i>	Eheara		Heiva
<i>Bad</i>	Keno	Keno	Eno
<i>Trees</i>	Eratou	Eratou	Eraou
<i>Grandfather</i>	Toubouna	Toubouna	Toubouna
<i>What do you call this or that</i>	} Owy Terra		Owy Terra

It appears clearly by the above specimen, that the New Zealand and the Otaheite language are radically all one. As to the language of the northern and southern parts of New Zealand it chiefly differs in pronunciation, as the same English word may do in different counties in England; and as the same person did not write down the southern and northern words, it is possible that one might use more letters than the other, in order to produce the same sound.

Those navigators whose authority is made use of, to maintain that there is a southern continent, are Tasman, Juan Fernandes, Hermite, the Dutch com-

commander Quiros, and Roggewein; but the Endeavour has made it plainly appear by her track, that the land these persons saw, and took for a continent, was no such thing; and although what has been asserted by some geographers and by Mr. Dalrymple, in respect to Quiros, it is not probable that he saw any signs of a continent to the southward of two islands, which he discovered in latitude 25° or 26° , and may lie between the longitude of 130° and 140° W. for if he had, he would undoubtedly have failed in search of it. The chief object of Quiros's voyage was to find out a southern continent; consequently, if he was in latitude 26° S. and longitude 146° W. where the islands he discovered are fixed by Mr. Dalrymple, we may justly infer, that no part extends to that latitude of a southern continent.

Though no continent may be found, there are probably a great number of new islands in the tropical regions, which were never yet visited by an European vessel, and to confirm which, Tupia, at different times, mentioned about an hundred and thirty, and made out no less than seventy-four in a chart of his own drawing.

On Saturday the 31st they left Cape Farewell, which lies in lat. $40^{\circ} 33'$ S. longitude, and steered westward till the ninth of April, when in latitude $38^{\circ} 29'$ S. a tropic bird was seen, which was thought very extraordinary in so

high a latitude. On the 15th seeing an egg bird and a gannet, which never fly far from the land, they kept sounding all night, but found no depth of water above 130 fathom.

On the 18th, two Port Egmont hens, and a pintado bird were seen, which are sure signs of land being near, which they also judged by their reckoning.

On the 19th, standing westward, they bore away for the eastermost land in sight. The point of land in sight, which was southermost, captain Cook judged to lie in latitude 38° , longitude $211^{\circ} 7'$, and called it Point Hicks; as Mr. Hicks, the first lieutenant, discovered it first.

At noon about four leagues distance N. 20 E. a remarkable point was seen, which Mr. Cook called Ram Head, from its being so like that at the entrance of Plymouth Sound. What they had perceived of the land, seemed low and level, the shore a white sand, and the inland part green and woody. They here saw three water spouts at once; two were about two league distance from them, and the third at a much greater distance, upon their larboard quarter.

The northermost land which they could discern bore N. by E. $\frac{1}{2}$ E. and a small island near a point on the main was distant two leagues W. Captain Cook gave the name of
Cape

Cape Howe to this point, which may be known by the trending of the coast, being north on one side, and south west on the other; it may be known likewise by several round hills just within it, upon the main.

On the 20th, the weather being clear, they had a good view of this pleasing country; its height is moderate, and discovers a prospect of hills and vallies, ridges and plains, interspersed with some lawns, and in general very woody. They continued their course to the northward, and soon discovered smoke in many places, which was a proof that there were inhabitants.

At six in the morning of the 21st, they were abreast of a mountain of a considerable height near the shore, on which account captain Cook called it Mount Dromedary: and to a point which is formed by the shore under this mountain, and over which there is a peaked hillock the captain gave the name of Point Dromedary.

Continuing to steer along the shore N. by E. and N. N. E. they saw in many places smoke, and at five in the evening, they found themselves abreast of a point of land which rose in a perpendicular cliff, which Mr. Cook called Point Upright.

On the 22d, at four in the morning they made sail in for the land, but to no purpose, as they found themselves driven about three leagues

leagues to the southward. However, they kept steering with a gentle breeze along the shore N. N. E. and being so near the land, they could distinguish several of the natives of a black, or very dark colour, upon the beach. At noon, they could perceive a remarkable peaked hill, bearing N. $32^{\circ} 30'$ W. resembling a square dove-house, with a dome at the top, and which captain Cook called the Pigeon House; and under the shore, there was a small island which bore N. W. about two or three leagues. They saw several high mountains between Mount Dromedary and the Pigeon House, which are all covered with wood except two, which lie behind the Pigeon House, are flat at the top, and surrounded with steep rocky cliffs as far as they could see. The trees of this country, seem to be large, lofty, and very plentifully distributed.

On the 24th, being in latitude $35^{\circ} 10'$ S. a point of land bore W. nineteen miles distant, which they had discovered on St. George's day, and to which captain Cook gave the name of Cape George.

On the 25th, in latitude $34^{\circ} 22'$ S. longitude $208^{\circ} 36'$ W. and about three or four leagues from shore, they saw smoke near the beach in several places. To the northward, about two leagues of Cape George, a bay seemed to be formed by the shore, in latitude $35^{\circ} 6'$ the north point of which, on account of its shape,
captain

captain Cook called Long Nose; about eight leagues north of it they saw a point with land about it of a reddish colour, for which reason captain Cook gave it the name of Red Point: to the north west of which, and a small distance inland, there stands a hill of a round form, the top of which resembles the crown of a hat. In the evening they perceived smoke in several places along the shore, and two or three times afterwards they saw fire. They were becalmed during the night, but they got a breeze from the land about one in the morning, and steered N. E. on the 26th at noon, being in latitude $34^{\circ} 10'$ S. longitude $208^{\circ} 27'$ W. they saw some white cliffs rising perpendicular from the sea to a very great height.

On the 27th, being between four and five miles from the shore, they saw many of the natives walking along the shore, some of them carrying a small canoe upon their shoulders, which they at first, imagined they were going to put into the water, and come off to them, but being disappointed, captain Cook was resolved to go on shore in the yawl, with as many as it would contain; however, only Mr. Banks, Dr. Solander, Tupia, and the captain embarked, with four rowers, and they made the best of their way to that part of the shore where they saw the Indians, close to which, at the water's edge, there were four small canoes lying. The Indians seemed to be waiting for their landing; but to their great disappointment, when they came

came near them, they set off for the woods: notwithstanding, they were resolved to go on shore, and, if possible, procure an interview; but this they also could not accomplish, on account of a great surf which beat upon the beach to such a degree that they could not possibly land: they therefore were obliged to be content with viewing those objects which presented themselves from the water: among the rest were the canoes, which seemed to resemble very much the smaller sort of those at New Zealand. They perceived trees on shore, not very large, among which there was no underwood; and they could discern many of them to be of the palm kind, and some were cabbage trees. As they could only feast their eyes, and excite rather than satisfy their curiosity, they returned to the ship about five in the evening. It falling calm, their situation became very disagreeable, being not above a mile and a half from shore, and within some breakers, which lay to the southward; however, luckily a light breeze came off the land, and freed them from danger: they now stood to the northward, and at day-break, on the 28th, they saw a bay, which seemed to answer every purpose for them, and accordingly captain Cook was determined to go into it with the ship. In order to accomplish this design, he sent the master in the pinnace to sound the entrance, and he kept turning up with the wind right out. About a mile distant, at noon, the mouth of the bay bore N. W. they directed their glasses to a spot where

where they saw smoke on the shore, and soon perceived ten of the natives, who left their fire, as they came near them, and placed themselves on a little eminence, from which they could observe their motions with great convenience. Immediately after, two canoes in each of which there were two men, came just under the eminence to the shore, and the men joined those on the top of it. The pinnacle now approaching the place, they all retired farther up the hill, except one, who concealed himself near the landing-place among some rocks. Most of the Indians took the same route with the pinnacle as it proceeded along the shore, keeping abreast of her at a distance; the master informed the gentlemen that some of them from a cove a little within the harbour had come down to invite him to land, by several signs and words which he could not understand; but that they were all armed with long pikes, and a weapon made of wood like a cimeter in form. Those who did not follow the boat, perceiving the approach of the ship, used several threatening gestures, with brandishing their weapons; two in particular made a very strange appearance, their faces being seemingly dusted with a white powder, with broad streaks of the same colour, painted on their bodies in an oblique manner over their backs and breasts, which resembled our soldiers cross-belts; their legs and thighs were painted in the same manner, like broad garters: they seemed to talk with great earnestness to each

each other, and each of them held in his hand the wooden weapon that resembled a cimeter.

Early in the afternoon they anchored under the south shore in six fathom water, about two miles within the entrance, the south point bearing S. E. and the north point East. They saw, on both points of the bay, a few huts, and several of the natives of both sexes. They saw four small canoes under the south head, with one man on board of each, who seemed to be very busy in striking fish with a long pike; they were very near the surf, and so intent upon their business, that they hardly saw the ship, although she passed within a quarter of a mile of them.

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